FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

A military communique cited by IRNA announced that Iranian troops launched another attack west of Mehran 18 September, but INA said the offensive was crushed by Iraqi forces, who killed or wounded 4,400 Iranians and took control over all the border heights. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that the Iraqis expelled the Iranians from two positions which the latter had reached, thus purging the enemy from "every inch" of Iraqi positions in this sector. However, IRNA maintained that Iran repulsed two Iraqi counterattacks in the area over the weekend, preventing Iraq's attempt to recapture the heights "liberated" by Iranian forces last week. The agency also claimed that over 1,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the Mehran sector 16-21 September.

As for aerial activity, IRNA announced that Iranian warplanes bombed Iraqi radar installations in Rawanduz 20 September, setting the targets on fire. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses reported another Iraqi strike on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast later that day. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that an explosion heard in Tehran was the result of tests being conducted on a new missile defense system for the Iranian capital.

Kuwait-USSR

A high-ranking Kuwaiti security delegation left for Moscow 22 September, KUNA reported, noting that the delegation leader will discuss security cooperation with Soviet Interior Ministry officials and will acquaint himself with Soviet security equipment.

Lebanon

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported further clashes between the Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) and "extremist organizations" 21 September, announcing that "ferocious" fighting was raging in areas near Jazzin. The ASL shelled Al-Nabatiyah and nearby villages, causing several casualties, Voice of National Resistance Radio stated. Three IDF soldiers were wounded by mortar fire in the central sector of southern Lebanon 20 September, according to Jerusalem radio, which cited IDF sources as saying that Israel is prepared to increase the number of its soldiers in the security zone and step up aid to the ASL. Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the radio that Israel will respond "in a devastating manner" to further attacks on the ASL so as to inflict large casualties on the Hizballah and Amal gunmen carrying out the attacks. Southern Lebanese civilians who collaborate with Hizballah "will not be allowed to live in peace if we are not allowed to live in peace," Rabin warned.

French UNIFIL troops evacuated a number of positions in the south over the weekend, a UNIFIL source disclosed in a statement cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. Nepalese units took over the former French positions, the radio added. The redeployment of French forces followed another attack on their positions in which five people were injured, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Syria

Security — Syrian security authorities are convinced that bombings in Damascus and northern Syria earlier this year were planned by the Muslim Brotherhood in collaboration with Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah movement, according to an article in the Beirut *Le Reveil cited by Radio Free Lebanon. The authorities are* increasingly worried about security, the paper said, noting reports of recent bomb attacks in Damascus against shops owned by 'Alawites.

Al-Asad Meets Lebanese — President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt 20 September for talks about the situation in Lebanon, Damascus radio reported. The next day Al-Asad received the speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies for talks on the same subject, SANA reported.

Libya

Rejection of Mediation — A Foreign Liaison Bureau statement cited by JANA dismissed Sudan's offer to mediate between Libya and the United States, stressing that Libya "cannot accept mediation with the U.S. Administration" as long as it is headed by Ronald Reagan.

Relations With PLO — Diplomatic and Palestinian sources told the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced Libya's readiness to receive all PLO groups, including Fatah, if those groups want to move to Tripoli. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, is expected to arrive in Libya shortly, the sources added.

Egypt

Talks With King Husayn — Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz conferred with Jordan's King Husayn and the Jordanian prime minister in London 19 September, MENA reported, adding that Al-Baz briefed the king on President Husni Mubarak's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The views of the two countries are in "full agreement," the agency continued.

Security Around Embassies — The interior minister announced the strengthening of security measures around embassies and strategically important buildings "in light of recent events in other parts of the world," MENA reported. The minister said he knows nothing of a threat against the U.S. Embassy in Cairo made by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Organization of Egypt, the agency continued.

Communists Arrested — An Interior Ministry source announced that 12 members of the Egyptian Communist Party were arrested for forming "secret cells" on behalf of the banned organization, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Israel

Gaza — An Arab youth was shot dead in Gaza 20 September when IDF soldiers fired in the air to disperse a demonstration by stone-throwing youths, Jerusalem radio reported.

PRC Relations — Israel and the PRC are expected to establish diplomatic relations "within a few months," *Yedi'ot Aharanot* asserted in a 22 September report.

PDRY

YSP Central Committee Statement — Aden radio broadcast a statement issued by the YSP Central Committee following its 15-18 September routine session. The most urgent current task, according to the statement, is that of warding off the "tension and destabilization" encouraged by forces interested in keeping the country "weak and fragmented." The Central Committee drew attention to "parochial and narrow tendencies" within some governorates and provinces, and stressed that corruption has arisen because certain administrative leaders are taking advantage of business dealings with capitalist countries. The statement also announced the appointment of new party first secretaries in six governorates, and named new members of the YSP Higher Party Control Committee.

Talks in USSR — Deputy Prime Minister Salih Munassar al-Siyayli conferred in Moscow with Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aden radio reported. Aliyev said the Soviet Union will continue to provide assistance as an expression of its solidarity with the country, the radio continued.

Aftermath of January Events — In an interview with the Kuwait *Al-Anba', Al-Siyayli said 2,000 people were killed during the* January 1986 events. Approximately 6,000 people fled with deposed leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, he continued, adding that 1,000 recently returned and 3,000 have been released from prison.

Sudan

Noting the Sudanese Government's decision to resume air traffic to cities in the south, a 20 September commentary broadcast by the SPLA's clandestine radio declared that the group's warning against such relief flights "has not been revoked."

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni recently stressed that most members of counterrevolutionary splinter groups should be pardoned as soon as officials are convinced that their release would not harm society, the head of prison affairs disclosed in remarks cited by IRNA. Most members of such groups have been released, the official continued, adding that members of the outlawed Tudeh party are currently writing a history of the party's "treacherous activities."

DRA-Pakistan

The Pakistani Foreign Ministry summoned the DRA charge d'affaires to protest a 17 September air raid and a 19 September artillery bombardment, Karachi radio reported.

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QNA Cites 'Arafat Remarks on Jordan-PLO Accord

JN210949 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Sep (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said no announcement has been made abrogating the Amman accord between Jordan and the PLO and made it clear that this is up to the PNC alone.

In statements published by *Al-Ittihad* here today, 'Arafat said the PLO considers the accord to be in abeyance pending the next PNC session. He pointed out that a decision cancelling the Amman accord would have to come from the PNC since it is the supreme body from which the PLO draws its legitimacy.

'Arafat ruled out resumed coordination with Jordan, given that Amman had decided to sever all contacts with the PLO. He denied that Jordan had informed the PLO of a forthcoming meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee.

'Arafat said that after his current tour of Gulf Arab states, the PLO Executive Committee will meet in Baghdad. He said changes are taking place in Fatah, including the creation of working committees from the Revolutionary Council to follow up an action program drawn up by Fatah.

He said attempts are under way to subject the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon to massacres on a scale larger than those of Sabra and Shatila. 'Arafat added that a plot is now being hatched against the camps and that after the failure of attempts to undermine them from outside, they are now being infiltrated by armed Palestinian agents.

He dismissed reports that the Tunisian authorities had asked Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, to move his office from Tunis, pointing out that Al-Wazir had not moved his office to Tunis in the first place and will not do so. The Tunisian authorities have not taken any measures against the Palestinians present in Tunis, he said.

Meanwhile, citing informed sources in Amman, *Al-Ittihad* said the PLO had informed the Jordanian and Egyptian Governments that it had not decided to abrogate the Amman accord, signed by Jordan and the PLO in February last year, despite the Prague agreement signed by Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party early this month.

The PLO officially emphasized to the two governments that the accord still stands and it adheres to it, the sources added.

The paper noted that this surprise political development coincides with activated contacts and moves by Egypt and Jordan related to the Palestine question, and that in the context of these contacts and moves Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al- Majid will meet in New York with his Jordanian counterpart Tahir al-Masri and PLO Political Department Chief Faruq al-Qaddumi.

According to *Al-Ittihad*, these political moves focus on finding a formula for Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as part of a confederation with Jordan that is acceptable to both the PLO and Israel.

Denies Visit to Damascus 'Soon'

JN211214 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Sep 86

[By 'Isa Hasan]

[Excerpts] Manama, 21 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has disclosed that a conspiracy is being hatched to create sedition in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. 'Arafat told WAKH the plot involves sending some armed Palestinian agents to Palestinian camps to give the military forces in Beirut an excuse to enter them. The PLO chief said he had informed Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and some of the Arab leaders of this plot.

'Arafat declared that a nation that rules out the military option does not deserve life, indicating that the PLO has never stopped military action. [passage omitted]

'Arafat denied that he will visit Damascus soon and said that when he and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi met in Harare, the Libyan leader invited a Palestinian delegation to visit Libya. We welcomed the invitation, he said. No one is empowered to contact the Syrians, he added, indicating that some contacts of a security nature are taking place through security officers, but these have produced nothing in political terms.

He stressed that there is nothing against the Palestinians in Tunisia and said: We take the new Tunisian circumstances into consideration.

'Arafat denied any disagreement between him and Faruq Qaddumi, also known as Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, on unity among the Palestinian factions.

He charged that a U.S.-Israeli conspiracy against the PLO seeks to classify the Palestinians into two categories — those inside and those outside, whose homeland is wherever they happen to be residing. We have achieved a high and remarkable level of national unity for our masses inside and outside, he said. 'Arafat regretted some Arab countries' interference into Palestinian affairs and their pressure on some Palestinian factions to do their bidding.

On current peace plans, he said what is currently proposed is only the Soviet-French initiative, which was produced during President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow and provided for an international conference and a preparatory committee to pave the way for it. 'Arafat said he had not met with the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for some time, and therefore he could not say on what basis Mubarak is now moving. He declared that only the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, would attend a UN-sponsored international conference on peace in the Middle East attended by the permanent members of the Security Council. [passage omitted]

Asked about an Islamic peacekeeping force, which he had proposed, he said the proposal still stands but, regrettably, the Islamic good offices committee is now dormant, with some of its members unwilling to attend its meeting. He added that he would name them during the upcoming Islamic summit.

PFLP Denies Link to George Ibrahim 'Abdallah

JN211357 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The PFLP today condemned the series of explosions targeted at civilians in Paris. The PFLP categorically denied that George Ibrahim 'Abdallah is involved with the PFLP. The PFLP also said it does not approve making UNIFIL a military target and that it expects Israeli to carry out new attack against Palestinian and Lebanese positions in southern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' in the coming stage.

Meanwhile, a Fatah uprising movement spokesman commented on the reports of clashes between the Fatah uprising movement and 'Arafat's group yesterday. The spokesman said that the Fatah uprising movement is not involved in these clashes and that what took place in Sidon was only a personal dispute among 'Arafat groups.

Khalaf Denies Link With French Attache's Murder

JN190605 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] In Tunis, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has expressed his resentment at statements by Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, who accused 'Arafat's supporters of assassinating the French military attache. Abu Iyad said he was surprised this statement was made by Kan'an, who knows very well that the PLO opposes terrorism. He asserted that the French authorities are perfectly aware that the PLO has done its utmost to help France end terrorist operations. Abu Iyad said Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an knows who assassinated the French military attache.

In a news conference in Tripoli, north Lebanon, yesterday, Kan'an accused Israeli intelligence and 'Arafat's supporters of assassinating the French military attache.

Qaddumi Denounces Ivorian Embassy in Jerusalem

JN201845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1712 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has denounced the Ivory Coast's opening of an embassy in occupied Jerusalem. He described this action as a challenge to the international community's will.

In a statement carried yesterday by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, Brother Abu al-Lutf said the PLO denounces this step and considers it a hostile and biased stand. Brother Abu al-Lutf expressed hope that the Ivory Coast will reconsider this stand, pointing out the reasons that urged the African states to sever relations with the Zionist entity still exist.

WAM: King Husayn To Resume Iraq-Syria Mediation

JN210754 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0628 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Sep (WM) — *Al-Ittihad* and *Al-Bayan* have reported that Jordan's King Husayn will soon begin a new round of contacts with Baghdad and Damascus in renewed efforts to reconcile Iraq and Syria.

Quoting Arab sources in Damascus, *Al-Ittihad* said the Jordanian monarch had not broken off contacts with the Iraqi and Syrian presidents although a meeting that was to have taken place between the two countries' foreign ministers a few months ago did not materialize.

The sources expected that in concert with the Saudi monarch, the Kuwait amir, and other GCC leaders, the Jordanian monarch should manage to arrange a meeting between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Al-Asad during the Islamic summit scheduled for January in Kuwait.

KUWAIT

Mitterrand Makes Statement During Stopover

LD191445 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1354 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Sep (KUNA) — French President Francois Mitterrand and his accompanying delegation left Kuwait International Airport this afternoon following a 3-hour stopover.

He was seen off at the airport by Kuwait Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, and a number of ministers.

Before leaving, President Mitterrand paid tribute to the role of the Kuwaiti amir in leading his country both in domestic and in international affairs, noteably those related to the Arab Gulf region.

The French president affirmed "that Kuwait is considered an important factor in preserving peace, balance, and security in a troubled region," particularly because of the Iran-Iraq war in the region near Kuwait.

He said: "We are aware of everything achieved in Kuwait during a quarter of a century. We are also aware now of the respect and esteem accorded to Kuwait because of the preservation of its independent and sovereign decisionmaking, despite the dangers surrounding it."

He called for putting an end to the Gulf war. He said: "This war must be stopped, and this is the wish of millions all over the world, especially those who are suffering direct hardship."

He added: We do not have to discuss here the justifications of one side or another in the conflict, but we are saying that "the international community and responsible states including Kuwait and France should not be content merely with launching a call so that peace prevails and the war ends."

However, he indicated that "Iran and Iraq should show their readiness, before the international community, to lay down arms and to accept peaceful solutions which are compatible with their particular interests."

President Mitterrand appealed to Iraq and Iran to end the war between them, pointing out that "international law experts should show close interest in this subject and call on the two warring sides to seriously seek ways to achieve peace." He added: "We shall know who wants peace from the nature of the response of the two sides." He said that his country "respects the two warring parties and we hope that they have a mutual desire to achieve peace between them."

The president thanked Kuwait for its efforts toward ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and was also grateful for the efforts of others, pointing out that "Kuwait's attitudes enjoy the respect of all."

He said that Kuwaiti-French relations are firm and lasting "and we the French highly appreciate these relations and cooperation for the sake of finding just solutions to the painful problems that have befallen the Middle East region." President Mitterrand had talks with the Amir of Kuwait lasting about 2 hours, in the presence of Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. President Mitterrand also had a closed meeting with the Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, before leaving for home.

Security Delegation Departs for USSR

LD220847 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Sep (KUNA) — A high-ranking Kuwaiti security delegation led by Major General Yusuf Badr al-Khurafi, under secretary of the Ministry of Interior, left for Moscow today on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of senior Soviet officials.

In a statement to KUNA, Maj Gen al-Khurafi said that during his visit — the first by a Kuwaiti security official — he will hold talks with Soviet Interior Ministry officials on security cooperation and will be briefed on security equipment. He expressed the hope that the visit will achieve the desired results of "consolidating cooperation between the two friendly countries."

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin today concluded a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union during which he had talks with senior Soviet officials on bilateral relations. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is expected to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York in late September during the current session of the UN General Assembly, which begins today.

PDRY

Omdurman: Former President Massing Troops on Border

LD192108 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is massing 10,000 of his supporters in 3 camps along the border between North and South Yemen in preparation for a battle with the leaders of the current regime in Aden, in case they refuse to hold a dialogue to fulfill the national interest.

Al-'Attas Contacts YAR President on Coordination

EA192147 Aden ANA in English 1820 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Aden, 19 Sep (ANA) — (?A telephone) contact took place yesterday night between Brothers Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Politburo member, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and Colonel Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, Commander in chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Conference in the northern part of the homeland.

The contact dealt with the consultation and the coordination on a number of issues concerning both parts and the developments in the Arab arena.

YSP Official Receives PFLP's Abu Nidal

EA211859 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdullah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, this morning received in his office Brother Abu Nidal, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, with whom he reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and the efforts being made to restore the unity of the PLO.

During the meeting, Brother Muhsin renewed Democratic Yemen's firm commitment to the restoration of the unity of the PLO on the basis of anti-imperialism and the resolutions of the PNC sessions, particularly of the 16th session, in order to serve the Palestinian people's struggle for the right to self-determination and to return and establish an independent national state on their land.

For his part, Brother Abu Nidal expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the PFLP and the Palestinian masses for the firm and principled commitment of Democratic Yemen toward the fateful causes of the Palestinian people and for the prominent role being performed by the YSP within the framework of the efforts being made to unify the groups of the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu Nidal arrived in Aden yesterday morning on a visit to Democratic Yemen at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee to hold a number of meetings with party and state officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena.

YSP Central Committee Statement on Session

EA201534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1509 GMT 19 Sep 86

["Text" of statement issued by YSP Central Committee upon completion of its fifth routine session held 15-18 September in Aden — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The YSP Central Committee held its fifth routine session from 15 to 18 September 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee.

In this session, the Central Committee examined a number of important issues, the main one being the political report presented by the Political Bureau on the activities carried out by our party and its various higher leading bodies, party organizations, state organs and mass organizations in various political, organizational, economic and social fields during the period between the two sessions, in addition to issues such as developing the popular democratic meaning of authority, strengthening it, and increasing the contribution of workers in managing the affairs of the state and society. [passage omitted]

In this session, developments in the Arab and international fields received the attention of the Central Committee. Its discussions on these matters focused on questions pertaining to the current grave tendencies in the international situation arising from the grave nature of the aggressive policies of the imperialist and Zionist circles, the extent of which has been confirmed by the insistence of those circles to escalate the nuclear arms race; strive for the militarization of space; expand the centers of tension and aggression in various parts of the world; consolidate the phenomenon of state terrorism; and alter the course of international relations in a direction hostile to cooperation and peaceful coexistence among states.

In this context, the Central Committee expressed its support for the peaceful initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, the last of which was its initiative to extend unilaterally the moratorium on nuclear tests, a matter that demonstrates the Soviet Union's eagerness for and its firm intention to maintain world peace and life on earth, and to spare mankind the dangers of a destructive nuclear disaster.

The Central Committee also expressed concern at the increasing aggressive policies and acts of the imperialist circles, headed by the U.S. Administration led by Reagan, which has begun to follow a dangerous course of heightening the policy of state terrorism against other states and of causing the international situation to become more tense and deteriorate further. In this connection the Central Committee condemned the U.S. armed aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It renewed our party's and people's support for and solidarity with the struggles of the Lebanese people and their nationalist movement, and backing for the struggle of the people of Nicaragua, Namibia, and South Africa.

The Central Committee also studied the repercussions of the aggressive policies of the imperialist circles in the Arab region, which are manifested by the imperialist and Zionist circles' endeavor to continue their conspiracy and aggression against our Arab peoples, failing to recognize legitimate Arab rights and causes, the most important of which is the cause of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to return to their homeland, determine their destiny by themselves, and to build their independent national state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

In this respect, the Central Committee affirmed our Party's and our country's stand against all the conspiratorial designs and aggressive threats of the imperialist and Zionist forces aimed at striking at the Arab national liberation movement and its various nationalist and progressive organizations and groups, and against their adopting defeatist solutions and plans aimed at restoring colonialist hegemony in the Arab arena. In this connection the Central Committee reiterated our party's and our country's denunciation of all attempts and plans aimed at reviving separate solutions, inaugurated by the Camp David accords. The Central Committee also condemned the separate meetings and solutions such as those that took place in the Infane and Alexandria meetings between the king of Morocco, the Egyptian president, and the prime minister of the Zionist entity.

The Central Committee considers that to confront attempts at reviving separate plans and at adopting defeatist solutions, Arab unity against imperialism must be strengthened, the unity of the PLO must be restored, the front of steadfastness and confrontation must be revived, and the energies and capabilities of our

Arab peoples in the struggle against the forces of the Zionist-Imperialist alliance must be mobilized. In this context, the Central Committee highly valued the results of our party's activities on the external political front. It expressed its gratification at the results of the visits by party, government and mass delegations at various levels to numerous sisterly and friendly countries, our participation in the congresses of communist and workers parties in the socialist countries, and the reception of numerous delegations that visited our country over the past few months from socialist countries, communist parties, and Arab and international national liberation movements.

In this respect, the Central Committee valued the results of the visits of Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, to Syria, Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which contributed to strengthening brotherly relations with these countries. [passage omitted on PDRY'S role in Harare nonaligned conference]

The Central Committee also valued the vital results achieved by the visit of Comrade Dr Yasin Said Numan, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, to the Soviet Union and his discussions with Soviet Government leaders, as well as the results of the visit to Aden of the Soviet Party and government delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission, a visit that embodied the growing intimate militant relations between our two friendly parties and countries, the support of the Soviet leadership for our party and its collective leadership, and the joint determination to continue consolidating and developing the bonds of Soviet-Yemeni friendship in all spheres. [passage omitted on visits by Arab, communist, workers party, and Palestinian delegations to the PDRY]

Evaluating the results of our party's external political moves, the Central Committee highly appreciated the role played by our party in its efforts to restore the unity of the PLO on the basis of its national program, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, on the basis of PNC resolutions such as the resolutions of the 16th Palestinian National Council session, and on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement.

The Central Committee considered the restoration of Palestinian national unity to be the practical reply to the imperialist, Zionist,and reactionary designs in the region. In this regard, the Central Committee appreciated the positive results brought about by the Moscow meeting and the Prague declaration. It considered these to be an appreciate basis for continuing efforts for reaching a comprehensive national agreement along the road to achieving the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights to return, self-determination, and the establishment of a national state on Palestinian national soil. The Central Committee stressed the need to continue our joint efforts with all the Palestinian national organizations and with the Algerian brothers, the Soviet Union, and the socialist countries to achieve this noble goal. While studying the situation in the Yemeni homeland, the Central Committee considered the efforts being made to maintain peaceful relations between the two parts of Yemen and to stimulate joint unification work in order to take further steps toward achieving unity of the homeland, territory, and people by peaceful and democratic means. The Central Committee expressed its appreciation of the Political Bureau's activity in this direction and stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the peaceful relations geared toward the unification of the two parts and the maintenance of security and stability in the Yemen arena.

The Central Committee is of the view that the most pressing task at the moment is that of warding off the dangers of tension and destabilization, which are encouraged by the forces hostile to the revolution of 26 September and 14 October within the framework of their designs and conspiratorial tendencies, which are aimed at obstructing the struggle of our Yemeni people for progress, prosperity and unity and at keeping Yemen weak and fragmented. The Central Committee stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the contacts and brotherly dialogue between the leadership of the two parts, and to deny the opportunity to those forces that are scheming against the security, stability and progress of our Yemeni people. On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the 26 September immortal revolution, the YSP Central Committee extends warm greetings and congratulations to the masses of our Yemeni people, in the North and South, on this dear occasion in the history of our great Yemeni people.

The Central Committee considered that loyalty to the mother Yemeni revolution [26 September revolution] and its righteous martyrs lies in the maintenance of the principles of the September and October glorious revolutions, the preservation of their great gains which serve the interests of the broad masses of our people in the two parts of Yemen, and the continuation of sincere efforts to fulfil their wishes for unity, democracy, sovereignty and social progress. [passage omitted on results of party and mass organizations congresses]

The Central Committee, in the course of its study of the general conditions in society, appreciated the successes achieved in implementing the General Amnesty Decree, issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in March 1986. These successes proved the correctness and soundness of the measures taken and their positive effect on normalizing conditions and reinforcing the internal front and the stability of the situation throughout the country. The Central Committee also stressed the need to accelerate the completion of the necessary proceedings and measures for the trial of the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his clique in accordance with the constitution and current laws for the disgraceful bloody crimes they committed against the Party, people, and homeland.

The Central Committee called on all those covered by the general amnesty decree to return to their homeland, live among their families and relatives, and join the returnees who preceded them and who are living in safety and peace and are pursuing their normal lives, working under peaceful and stable conditions among their relatives and families. In this respect, the Central Committee considers that the exposure of the 13 January conspiracy and its traitorous symbols was not confined to a series of (?reconciliatory) measures, but performed a leading role in the mobilization of the party and the masses and in the external activities of the party and the government.

The Central Committee praised the efforts of the mass information media to motivate the workers and the toiling masses toward removing the economic and psychological residue left behind by the conspiracy, and to explain the correctness of the actions taken by our party such as issuing the general amnesty, receiving large numbers of returnees who had been misled, and announcing the names of the fugitives not covered by the general amnesty who are required to stand trial. The Central Committee expressed the conviction that these actions and measures had realistically confirmed the correctness of the course taken by the party and its ability to overcome the effects arising from the conspiracy, and to proceed with firm steps toward strengthening the bonds between the masses and the party, thus creating a sense of tranquillity and stability in the life of the citizens.

In the context of the internal situation, the Central Committee praised the efforts being made by the ministries and the social and economic institutions to uplift our economy and improve the social services, a matter which has had a palpable effect on the stability of the living conditions and the continuing improvement of the means of implementing the economic plans and programs.

The Central Committee praised the efforts made by the military and security institutions to enhance the preparedness, combat capability, and effectiveness of the political and ideological work of the Armed Forces toward stabilizing the security situation. These efforts have been reflected in the tangible development of our Armed Forces and the advanced model presented in the big military display held in commemoration of their 15th anniversary. Thus our party confirmed its ability successfully to confront challenges and difficulties and rapidly to rebuild the Armed Forces and their combat readiness. In this connection, the Central Committee hailed the internationalist assistance and unlimited support provided by the friendly USSR with the aim of strengthening our defensive and security capacities and developing the readiness of our armed forces.

With regard to the strengthening of the content of authority, the Central Committee set aside a vital part of the business of this session to study and discuss the issues and subjects relating to major trends concerned with strengthening the popular democratic nature of authority and ensuring the participation of the toiling masses in the management of the affairs of state and society. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the authorities have faced and continue to face enormous objective and subjective complications and difficulties which have adversely affected the growth of authority and which have delayed, to varying degrees, the speed of the transformation and of the transfer to a new qualitative level.

Among the most prominent difficulties and complications is the lack of creative cooperation within the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership in the running of the activities of state organs, as well as the emergency of parochial and narrow tendencies in the leadership of some governorates and provinces who react against the central and crucial issues for the development of the revolution and the society from a narrow angle of interests.

There is also an emerging bureaucratic and bourgeois layer [sharihah] which has allied itself with the parastitic layers in society. It is given vocal support by the opportunist rightist current. Corruption has also spread into some parts of the government machinery as a result of certain administrative leaders taking part in brokering and making personal gains in dealings with foreign capitalist companies which are implementing a number of projects relating to development plans, as well as with trading companies in the capitalist countries with which commercial relations are increasing. [passage omitted]

In this session, in the light of its previous decisions, the Central Committee decided that the general party conference CC [last word in English] be held in June 1987. This will constitute an important historic turning point in our party's struggle march and the strengthening of the march to complete the tasks of the democratic national revolution within its socialist horizons. [passage omitted]

Toward the end of its session, the Central Committee appointed a number of cadres in party posts as follows:

1. Comrade Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, first secretary of the party organization in Lahj Governorate;

2. Comrade Dr Sayf Sail Khalid, first secretary of the party organization in Aden Governorate;

3. Comrade Qail Muhammad 'Ali Salah, first secretary of the party organization in Abyan Governorate;

4. Comrade Sa'd Salim Faraj, first secretary of the party organization in Shabwah Governorate;

5. Comrade Sayf Munassar Muhammad, first secretary of the party organization in Hadramawt Governorate;

6. Comrade Sa'id 'Abdallah ba Durays, first secretary of the party organization in Mahrah Governorate;

7. Comrade Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah, deputy secretary of the Central Committee;

8. Comrade Dr Ahmad 'Abdallah Salih, chief editor of *Al-Thawri* newspaper.

The Central Committee also resolved to add the comrades whose names follow to the membership of the Higher Party Control Committee: Comrade Muthanna Salim Askar, Comrade Mahdi Abdullah Said, Comrade 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Sa'id, Comrade 'Abd al-Karim Nasir Ahmad, Comrade Ahmad S[illegible]h Abduh, Comrade Mulki Abdullah Hasan.

Presidium Appoints New Ministers, Ambassador

EA212012 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, has issued three Presidium decrees.

The first decree provides for the appointment of Brother Dr Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah as ambassador at the Foreign Ministry. The second decree provides for the appointment of Brother Uthman Abd al-Jabbar Rashid as minister of labor and the civil service. The first article of the third decree provides for the appointment of Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran as minister of fisheries.

The second article of these decrees revokes any previous appointments. The remaining articles of these decrees make them effective from the date of their issue and for their publication in the official gazette.

QATAR

PLO's 'Arafat Begins Visit to Doha 19 Sep

NC191104 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Doha today on a visit to Qatar. During his visit he will brief Qatari officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation in the Middle East.

He was received at Doha International Airport by 'Ali Ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Jasim al-Mulla, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Yasin al-Sharif, PLO representative in Doha; and PLO officials in Doha.

Meets Amir 20 Sep

JN200812 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Sep (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this morning. QNA has learned that the two sides reviewed during the meeting developments in the Arab and international arenas. They focused on developments in the Middle East, including the Palestinian cause in all its aspects, and on other issues of mutual interest.

Makes Statement, Leaves 20 Sep

JN201046 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Doha today at the end of a 1-day visit to Qatar. In a predeparture statement, 'Arafat said his meeting with Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today was a positive and fruitful meeting between brothers during which they reviewed current Palestinian and Arab issues. He added he informed his highness the Atari amir of the latest developments in the Palestinian cause in the occupied Arab territories and in southern Lebanon and of the steps that will contribute to enhancing Palestinian unity, particularly the Palestinian masses' rallying around the PLO and its command.

In a statement to QNA, 'Arafat said the talks also dealt with the state of affairs in the Gulf region, especially the importance of doubling efforts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war, as well as the Arab state of affairs in general and the importance of pooling Arab efforts to confront challenges.

Cairo Embassies' Security 'Reinforced'

NC191327 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1250 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Sep (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr announced today that the ministry has reinforced the guard and stepped up security measures around embassies and strategicaly important buildings and installations, in light of recent events in other parts of the world. Referring to published reports claiming the U.S. Embassy in Cairo has received a threat from the so-called Revolutionary Organization of Egypt, Badr said: We know nothing about this. There is no such thing as the Revolutionary Organization of Egypt.

Badr added: The ministry received a false report that there was an explosive device in the Cairo Sheraton Hotel. The ministry's various organs moved at once, but it transpired that the report was groundless. He continued: This will not however dissuade us from carrying out our duty and investigating any report we receive, because this is the role of the police.

Reportage on Scheduling of Mubarak U.S. Visit

AL-AHRAM 21 Sep: 'Within Days'

NC210814 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0630 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — Today's edition of *Al-Ahram* says there is a strong possibility President Husni Mubarak may visit the United States within days at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The paper notes President Mubarak received this invitation a long time ago, and the visit had been scheduled to take place in the autumn. However, he has decided to accept the invitation now to begin the campaign for peace in the Middle East following the recent meetings and developments in the region. The United States has played an active role in these developments. Bilateral relations, particularly economic and financial issues, and the issue of promoting development in Egypt will also be discussed during the visit. The paper states the visit is expected to last 5 days. President Mubarak will discuss details of the visit today with Frank Wizner, the new U.S. ambassador, who will present his credentials to the president. The paper says Mubarka's agenda will include a meeting with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and senior administration officials. Mubarak will also meet congressional leaders, and directors of international economic institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF.

Mubarak: After November Elections

NC211459 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Remarks by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to unidentified correspondents at 'Abidin Palace in Cairo on 21 September — recorded]

[Text] [Mubarak] I have an invitation to visit the United States. I have decided to visit after the congressional elections.

[Correspondent] When?
[Mubarak] They wanted us to go this month but I prefer to go next month... [Mubarak interrupted by indistinct remark from unidentified speaker] The Congress will begin its session early next year. They are now holding elections. They are all busy. Neither the Senate nor the House is in session. Therefore, I really prefer to make the visit in January or early February.

[Correspondent] How does Egypt envisage the preparatory committee? Is it something along the lines of the MENA House meetings?
[Mubarak] We have not yet formulated a concept so I can't give you details. However, I believe that this subject requires consultations among all parties. What I can say is that it is a committee that will prepare for an international conference. As to who will sit on this committee, I cannot tell you yet.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] to negotiate with Israel or reach an understanding with Israel?
[Mubarak] What?

[Correspondent] To reach an understanding with Israel [words indistinct]?
[Mubarak] We will negotiate with all parties, not only with Israel.

[Correspondent] In light of the PLO's insistence on not recognizing Security Council Resolution No 242 and King Husayn's insistence on rejecting direct negotiations, how does Egypt view Israel's stance, given that Egypt insists on an international conference?
[Mubarak] The international conference will be an umbrella. However, it is my belief that ultimately there will be... [Mubarak changes thought] How will I negotiate? By carrier pigeon? If I want to solve a problem with you, I must ultimately sit with you. The international conference will be an umbrella, and this is a good thing. This conference convened in 1973 in Geneva. After this, the parties must negotiate with each other. For instance, regarding my problem, or any land problem, with whom will I talk? At a conference attended by 30 or 20 people? No. This conference is an umbrella. Bilateral meetings will then begin.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] the prospects for holding an international peace conference?
[Mubarak] Prospects? [Words indistinct] Prospects for peace. We are all trying and doing our utmost. The Israeli prime minister approved this conference and he also approved a preparatory conference. What is important now is that we concentrate on keeping this process alive in order to prepare for such a conference. Although there are several differences outstanding — the conference will solve this; no, it will not solve anything; No, there should be no direct negotiations — the wheel is turning. It will take time but it will finds its course.

There is complete coordination between King Husayn and me regarding the Palestinian issue.

AL-AHRAM 22 Sep: Early Next Year

NC220615 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2150 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper reports that President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington, scheduled to begin next Friday, has been postponed in light of several important political developments which have occurred during the last few hours. According to the paper, Cairo and Washington will set a new date for the visit, which President Mubarak said he prefers to make early next year following the Congressional elections.

In its Monday edition, *Al-Ahram* cites the following as the most important factors contributing to the postponement of Mubarak's visit:

1. The U.S. Treasury Department has not yet completed its study on the reduction of Egypt's military debts. Cairo would like to allow adequate time for this study to be completed to be ready to make a political decision about it. The projected completion of the study coincides with preparations for the U.S. general budget next year. This in turn will determine the amount of aid the United States will grant to Egypt.
2. Egypt thought it would be more beneficial to schedule President Mubarak's visit after the U.S. Congressional elections next November. This would provide an opportunity for him to meet with the new leadership and new Congressional members.
3. Egypt prefers to use the time between now and the end of the year to consolidate views expressed in the region recently to promote the peace process. In this way it is hoped an agreement will be reached on definite executive steps to convene an international conference to resolve the Palestinian issue, as well as its venue and the countries that will participate in it. 1987 will then truly be the year of peace.
4. The element of time played an important role in deferring the visit. Egypt did not think 4 days would be sufficient for President Mubarak to undertake talks with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, Congressional leaders, financial and economic officials, and leaders of international financial institutions which directly contribute to Egypt's development and to its efforts to resolve its economic and financial problems, particularly those it expects to face in the next 2 years.

Usamah Al-Baz Meets King Husayn in London

Bears Mubarak Message

NC191504 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1426 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] London, 19 Sep (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan met at noon today Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. The Egyptian and Jordanian ambassadors in London were present.

Dr al-Baz conveyed a personal message from President Husni Mubarak to King Husayn on developments in the Middle East and the subjects raised at the summit in Alexandria between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres.

An official Egyptian diplomatic source has described King Husayn's talks with Dr al-Baz as very important, noting that they are part of a continuous process of consultations between the two countries to solve the region's problems.

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i also attended the meeting. Dr al-Baz is scheduled to leave London for Cairo tomorrow, Saturday.

Meets UK Official

NC192029 Cairo MENA in English
1840 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sept 19 (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian foreign under secretary and director of President Husni Mubarak's office for political affairs, met here today with the permanent British foreign undersecretary.

Dr al-Baz expounded during the meeting the outcome of the Alexandria meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres and Egypt's visualizations for the coming stage.

Dr al-Baz said later they also discussed the possibility of convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East, the contributions of the European countries to the convocation of this conference, the agenda and the legal principle upon which the conference will be held. Britain is the current chairman of the EEC.

Returns To Cairo

NC202030 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2022 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, returned to Cairo this evening from London following a short visit to Britain.

Official Explains Tabah Defense Timetable

NC201726 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1620 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA) — It has been decided to split the Egyptian defense and petition [murafa'ah] team to the Tabah arbitration committee into several working groups that will meet periodically.

This was stated by Dr Wahid Ra'fat, member of the defense and petition team, following the meeting today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Dr Ra'fat said that the meeting was useful and that a positive spirit prevailed. He added that the working groups will meet weekly as often as possible and then the higher committee for defense and petition will assemble to review the groups' work and progress. He noted that Tabah is a national issue and not a partisan one, nor an issue that concerns only specific individuals. He said: We will do all we can under the supervision of the Foreign

Ministry. He also stressed that Egypt's rights on the Tabah issue are very clear-cut.

Dr Ra'fat then said: We have 5 months to present the first memoranda to the arbitration committee and then another 5 months to argue the case. We have sufficient time and we are in a position to disclose this period starts after the ratification and exchange [of the agreement on the arbitral compromis] between the two sides. Say that the ratification takes place by 15 October, then we have 5 months, that is until April, to get the first memorandum ready and complete on all scores. We hope to do so, God willing. Dr Ra'fat noted the defense team includes [word indistinct] historians, and jurists, and needs time to prepare its memoranda. [passage omitted]

He ruled out the notion of political pressure, stressing Egypt does not accept any such pressure. He said arbitration is a judicial ruling binding on all parties and cannot be appealed or contested. The ruling will be by majority; that is, a majority of three out of five, the number of members of the arbitration committee.

Al-'Arabi Attends Tabah Meeting

NC211039 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0935 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, has left Cairo for (Al-Jawzah) in Sinai to attend an Egyptian-Israeli meeting of technical experts that will discuss technical points related to the Tabah arbitral compromis. He is accompanied by members of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks.

Returns From Sinai

NC211820 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1717 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Cairo from (Al-Jawzah) in Sinai this evening.

'Abd al-Majid Meets Group

NC201450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with the members of Egypt's Tabah defense Committee. Members of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks also attended the meeting. The conferees discussed the legal evidence and documents that Egypt possesses and will submit to the international arbitration body scheduled to meet in Geneva following the exchange of the ratification documents pertaining to the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

Also discussed were methods to be used in Egypt's defense to prove the country's right to Tabah.

'Official' Statement on Paris 'Terrorism' Issued

NC211404 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] An official source has made the following statement: The Egyptian Government and people are following with deep concern the rising wave of terrorism to which Paris, the capital of France, a friendly country, has been subjected for some time, and which has caused numerous casualties among innocent citizens. Egypt has always condemned such irresponsible acts from whatever source, and whether the perpetrators are countries or individuals. Egypt has also appealed to the international community to act in concert to confront the phenomenon of international terrorism. It has called for an international conference to be held at an early date so all aspects and dimensions of this seirous phenomenon may be discussed, and a radical plan may be drawn up to deal with it in the best possible way. Recent events indicate this epidemic, which threatens security all over the world, is spreading and that no country or people is safe from it. In view of this, Egypt again appeals to the world to pay serious attention to this grave phenomenon.

Information Minister Returns From FRG, Comments

NC212035 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1905 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif returned to Cairo this evening after a visit to the FRG lasting several days. Upon arrival Safwat al-Sharif stated that his visit to the FRG was one of political and informational scope. He said he sought to clarify Egyptian policies for the FRG radio, television, and press, important components of the European media.

Al-Sharif added that he had conveyed a message from President Husni Mubarak to Franz-Josef Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria, as part of President Mubarak's efforts to apprise officials there of the latest developments in the Middle East regarding peace in the region. Al-Sharif said FRG officials expressed appreciation for the policies pursued by Egypt and President Mubarak, whom they look upon as a legitimate Arab leader speaking on behalf of the entire Arab nation. They also expressed support for President Mubarak's domestic policy, particularly on the economic problem, and for his foreign policy in relation to the peace process and the whole Arab world. Lastly, the information minister stated he had held meetings with the FRG's international cooperation minister, party leaders, the Egyptian community, Egyptian-Bavarian Friendship Society officers, and radio and television officials. He also concluded an agreement to hold an FRG information week in Egypt beginning next Tuesday and to organize an Egyptian week in the FRG beginning in March.

Trade Minister Returns From GATT Conference

NC220507 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2230 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo tonight following a 10-day visit to Uruguay where he had participated in the GATT conference being held there. [passage omitted]

Delegation Departs for IMF, World Bank Meetings

NC210842 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0633 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — An Egyptian economic delegation left Cairo for Washington today to attend the annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank governors. The delegation includes Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, Dr Salah Hamid, minister of finance, and 'Ali Najm, governor of the Central Bank. [passage omitted]

Voice of Lebanon: Communist Party Members Arrested

NC201442 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Egyptian Interior Ministry has announced that the security forces arrested 12 members of the Egyptian Communist Party on Thursday for forming secret cells on behalf of the banned organization.

Reports on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian Offensive 'Crushed'

JN191201 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1135 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Sep (INA) — Iraqi forces have crushed an Iranian offensive aimed at reaching a height in the central sector of operations. INA learned Iraqi forces wiped out 1,400 of the attacking troops and wounded about 3,000 others. The remainder of the enemy troops fled.

INA has also learned the situation was decided completely in favor of the Iraqi forces at 1100 [0700 GMT] today and that Iraqi troops are now forcefully imposing their control over all the border heights while Iranian forces suffered huge losses and retreated to a great distance.

Communique No 2369

JN191328 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Communique No 2369 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As part of their unsuccessful attempts to raise the collapsing morale of their units and their own morale as rulers, in a desperate attempt to stand in the face of the call for peace which has become one of the Iranian people's pressing demands, and out of their belief that these attempts, regardless of their limited results, can be used as a source of buffoonery and lies, the rascal Khomeyniites sent a force from their remnants at 2330 [1930 GMT] yesterday in a bid to attack two of our heroic formations from the 35th Division in the central sector of the operational theater. The brave soldiers of justice confronted them courageously and audaciously. Despite its massive losses, the enemy could not approach our defensive positions, except for two positions belonging to two platoons from our forces.

In a resolute offensive, our valiant forces succeeded in expelling the enemy from these two positions, inflicting additional losses. Thus, with the help of God and the determination of zealous men, every inch of our positions on our lofty borders was purged. The remnants of the enemy forces were defeated in humiliation, chased by our brave artillery fire. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces. The enemy sustained massive human losses, in addition to the destruction of large quantities of its equipment and weaponry.

God bless the hero men of the 35th Division. God bless our fighters everywhere. Praise be God for His support. Proceed toward fresh victories through which we will inflict a final defeat on the enemy of God and our enemy. God is great. Disgrace for the accursed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 September 1986

Communique No 2370

JN191636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Communique No 2370 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant forces are scoring one victory after another, teaching the rascal Khomeyniites a hard lesson daily and inflicting on them further losses and defeats. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector used artillery and other weapons to effectively pound the enemy units opposite them inflicting further losses in men and equipment, and destroying two enemy vehicles and one machine gun emplacement, and burning one ammunition dump. Elsewhere in this sector, an enemy patrol of approximately 20 soldiers was pounded. Four were killed and the remainder were wounded.
2. Our formations on the VII Army Corps front continued to engage the enemy units opposite them, destroying a tubular launcher, an ammunition dump, and two infantry positions; damaging a shovel [preceding word in English] and an excavator; and starting fires in enemy areas. One of our patrols was on duty in no man's land when it found one 120-mm mortar and one 60-mm mortar left behind by the enemy. The mortars were taken to our units' positions.
3. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one 106-mm gun was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.
4. One single-barrelled machine gun and two infantry positions were destroyed, and two launchers of different types were seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
5. One of our patrols in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah found two RPK machine guns and one RPG launcher left by the enemy in previous battles. Our units in this sector also destroyed one single-barrelled machine gun and one infantry position.
6. One shovel and four infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 September 1986

Communique No 2371

JN201640 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Communique No 2371 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God Al-mighty has bestowed on us permanent victory because we are in the right, calling for peace , and warding off the evil of aggression against our country. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. During their operations in the areas opposite our forces in the V Army Corps northern sector, our heroes seized the following weapons in addition to those mentioned in our previous commu-

niques and which the enemy abandoned after suffering immense losses in men, weaponry, and equipment in recent battles: 74 Kalashnikov rifles, 24 light-caliber launchers, 18 machine guns of various types, 3 60-mm mortars, 4 GC-rifles, 4 radio sets, 1 sniping rifle with two telescopes, 1 Simonov rifle, and a quantity of equipment and other materials.

2. While performing their duties opposite our units in the VII Army Corps sector, our brave patrols seized two 60-mm mortars, five machine guns of various types, four light-caliber launchers, two sniping rifles, and one Kalashnikov rifle.

3. In the I Army Corps northern sector and while performing their duties opposite their units, our soldiers seized four Kalashnikov rifles, one (burno) rifle, one GC-rifle, and a quantity of ammunition and equipment.

4. One ammunition dump and three infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One enemy soldier was killed, another wounded, and one machine gun was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 September 1986

Communique No 2372

JN211647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Communique No 2372 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the determination of our brave men, our victorious Armed Forces continued their heroic activities against the Khomeyniite rogues in defense of the beloved homeland and the dignity of its sons. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In continuation of the siege imposed on the Iranian ports and to prevent the Iranian rulers from exporting their oil resources whose revenues are being employed for the purpose of aggression, our heroic Air Force delivered an accurate and effective strike against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0010 today after which our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy positions and weapons emplacements destroying one tubular launcher, three infantry positions, and one SPG-9 gun position, and setting one vehicle on fire.

3. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of Maysan sighted an enemy patrol being transported on three boats. Our units pounded the enemy patrol with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee after killing or wounding several. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units also destroyed one infantry position and one shovel [preceding word in English], and captured one 40-mm launcher and one gas-operated rifle.

4. One enemy boat, one large vehicle, and three infantry positions were destroyed and two ammunition dumps were set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One machine gun and two infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. The despotic enemy forces shelled Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 September 1986

Tariq 'Aziz Arrives in New York for UN Session

JN210749 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0610 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 21 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in New York last night at the head of a delegation to participate in the meetings of the UN General Assembly's 41st session.

Ina correspondent in New York said today that Tariq 'Aziz is scheduled to deliver a speech before the General Assembly members next Thursday. He added that the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister will meet with some foreign ministers and delegation officials participating in this session to discuss with them international and regional issues and bilateral relations. Tariq 'Aziz left Baghdad yesterday evening.

Terrorist Acts Against France Denounced

JN201156 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib received French Ambassador to Amman Patrick Leclercq in his office this morning. He expressed to Leclercq Jordan's denunciation — by the government and people — of the series of terrorist acts to which France as well as French citizens and property abroad are being subjected. The information minister expressed astonishment at these terrorist acts at a time when France is taking a friendly, understanding position toward the Palestine question in particular and toward Arab causes in general.

In statements to the *Jordanian News Agency* and AFP, the information minister wondered in whose interest were the shops and public places in Paris blown up? And in whose interest were the French soldiers in southern Lebanon, as well as the French military attache in East Beirut, killed?

The minister added: We do not believe at all that those behind these criminal acts care for Arab interests. On the contrary, their real aim is to harm Arab causes, the Palestine question, and all attempts to return normal life to fraternal Lebanon. The minister added: Those who are behind these acts are trying to undermine the strong friendship between the Arab and French peoples. Benefitting from this are only the enemies of the Arab causes and those who are working to destroy any hope for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and for returning security and stability to Lebanon.

The information minister said the Jordanian Government denounces these acts and announces its full sympathy for France as well as its support for all legal steps the French Government takes to curb and exterminate terrorism.

Results of Poll Taken in West Bank, Gaza

JN211242 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From "With Our People in the Occupied Territory" program -- all percentages as heard]

[Text] Our steadfast people in the occupied territory, God's peace and blessings be upon you. On 8 September, the newspaper *Al-Fajr, issued in the occupied Arab territory, published the* results of a poll organized by the paper in conjunction with the New York magazine *Newsday* and the Australian television network. It was conducted in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip tofind out the citizens' opinions through use of this questionnaire, which was distributed to about 1,000 inhabitants of the occupied Arab territory. Regardless of the degree of scientific accuracy with which the questions were set; regardless of the side which organized this poll, the reasons behind it, or the way the questions were formulated and their suggestions made; regardless of the cross-section and sectors represented, the extent of the Palestinian people's real opinions, and the conclusions reached by the circles that are hostile to the Palestinian people's rights, such as stating that these people are inclined to violence and terrorism and incapable of shouldering the responsibility of running their affairs in a civilized democratic manner, the Palestinian Arab people are entitled to know the results of the poll, which was based on the answers of 1,024 persons from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The following are the full results of the poll:

Question 1: Place of residence:

1. City: 29.8 percent.

2. Village: 38.2 percent.

3. Camp — Israeli housing complex: 22 percent.

Question 2: Age:

1. 15-29 years: 56.7

2. 30-39 years: 16.3

3. 40-49: 10.2

4. 50-above: 16.8

Question 3: Sex:

1. Male: 56.8

2. Female: 43.2

Question 4: Occupation:

1. Student: 24.2

2. Laborer: 11.6

3. Farmer: 3.9

4. Merchanet: 9.3

5. Professional — Physician, teacher: 13

6. Craftsman — carpenter, blacksmith: 6.5

7. Housewife: 21.5

8. Unemployed: 6.6

9. Others: 3.3

Question 5: Work place:

1. West Bank: 61.5

2. Gaza Strip: 31.5

3. Israel: 5

4. Abroad: 2.1

Question 6: Academic qualifications:

1. Illiterate: 12.9

2. Elementary: 13.1

3. Preparatory: 16.1

4. Secondary: 29.2

5. Community college — intermediate diploma: 9.3

6. University: 18.4

Question 7: Family's monthly income:

1. Below average — less than 100 dinars: 60.5

2. Average — from 100 to 299 dinars: 35

3. Above average — from 300 to 500 dinars: 3.9

4. High — more than 500 dinars: 0.7

Question 8: How well are you acquainted with UN Security Council Resolution No. 242?

1. Well: 27.9

2. Partly acquainted: 40.4

3. Unacquainted: 3.2

4. Others: 1.5

Question 9: The most important articles of the Security Council Resolution No. 242 are summed up as follows:

1. The Israeli forces' withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

2. The recognition of the sovereignty and independence of every state in the region.

3. A just solution to the refugees' problem.

Do you agree to a solution to the Palestine question in accordance with this resolution:

1. Yes: 16.8

2. No: 80.6

3. Others: 2.6

Question: 10: If your answer to the previous question is no, what is the main reason for your objection?

1. Because it does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination: 56.8

2. Because it recognizes Israel: 6.8

3. Because it is not sufficient to solve all aspects of the Palestine question: 33.4

4. Other reasons: 3

Question 11: The best solution to the problem of municipal councils in the West Bank and Gaza Strip lies in:

1. Free elections of municipal councils and mayors: 73.7

2. Appointing municipal councils and mayors by the occupation authorities: 1.1

3. Retaining the present situation: 0.8

4. Returning the dismissed mayors 13.6

5. None of the above: 3.2

6. No opinion: 7.6

Question 12: If the Israeli occupation authorities continue to refuse to allow the elections of the municipal councils and mayors in the West Bank and Gaza, then which one of the following alternatives do you prefer?

1. Retaining the present situation after making some improvements: 5.9.

2. Rejecting any alternative to the elections with the escalation of struggle for the elections: 60.9.

3. Accepting the appointment of any group of persons regardless of their political affiliation as long as this group is not a suspect one: 6.7.

4. Accepting the appointment with the condition that the concerned group must represent a national institution or several national institutions: 11.9.

5. Other: 3.5.

6. No opinion: 11.1.

Question 13: Do you believe that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative?

1. Yes: 93.5.

2. No: 5.1.

3. Others: 1.4.

Question 14: If your answer to the above question was no, then which one of the following, in your opinion, represents the Palestinian people?

1. Jordan: 14.5.

2. Syria: 2.1.

3. Egypt: 4.2.

4. Another Arab state: 2.1.

5. None of the above: 77.1.

Note: 93.5 persons did not answer this question.

Question 15: Which one of the following leaders do you prefer?

1. King Husayn: 3.4.

2. Yasir 'Arafat: 71.1.

3. Hafiz al-Asad: 1.7.

4. Ayatollah Khomeyni: 1.7.

5. Husni Mubarak: 0.6.

6. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: 2.3.

7. Chadli Bendjedid: 0.3.

8. No one: 17.5.

9. Others: 1.4.

Question 16: The preferred situation in the Palestinian arena at the current stage reflects the stand:

1. The PLO's present leadership: 71.2.

2. The leaderships of the Palestinian factions in Damascus: 4.8.

3. The supporters of King Husayn: 3.2.

4. The village leagues: 0.4.

5. None of the above 10.7.

6. No opinion: 9.7.

Question 17: A permanent solution to the Palestine question is:

1. The establishment of a Palestinian state in Palestine proper: 77.9.

2. A Palestinian entity in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip linked to Jordan: 3.7.

3. The return of West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt: 10.

4. The establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: 16.9.

5. The retaining of the occupied areas under Israeli sovereignty with the improvement of the living conditions and the guarantee of democratic freedoms: 0.2.

6. Others: 0.5.

Question 18: A temporary or an incremental solution to the Palestine question:

1. The establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: 49.7.

2. Annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Jordan: 6.3.

3. Continuing the struggle for the establishment of a Palestinian state in Palestine proper: 43.2.

4. Keeping the occupied areas under Israeli sovereignty with the improvement of the living conditions and the guarantee of democratic freedoms: 0.1.

Question 19: In case of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which one of the following systems would you select for the government of the state?

1. A royal constitutional government: 1.1.

2. A capitalist state similar to the systems in Western Europe and the United States: 1.9.

3. A scientific socialist state similar to the socialist bloc states in Eastern Europe and the USSR: 6.7.

4. A state based on the Islamic law: 26.5.

5. A state based on Pan-Arabism: 2.1.

6. A Palestinian Arab Islamic state: 29.6.

7. A secular democratic Palestinian state: 10.4.

8. A democratic Palestinian state: 21.2.

9. Others: 0.5.

Question 20: Which side is mainly responsible for foiling political coordination between Jordan and the PLO?

1. Yasir 'Arafat: 5.3.

2. King Husayn: 32.9.

3. The United States: 37.9.

4. Israel: 5.4.

5. Others: 2.7.

6. No opinion: 15.9.

Question 21: Do you consider acts of violence for the Palestine question legitimate?

1. Yes: 78.4.

2. No: 11.5.

3. No Opinion: 10.1.

Question 22: In your opinion, what is the role the United States plays in the peace process in the Middle East?

1. Positive: 3.4.

2. Negative: 85.5.

3. No opinion: 11.1.

Question 23: Do you believe the United States can play a positive role in the peace process in the Middle East?

1. Yes: 60.8.

2. No: 31.3.

3. No opinion: 7.9.

Question 24: Do you believe the USSR can play a positive role in the peace process in the Middle East?

1. Yes: 59.6.

2. No: 28.1.

3. No opinion: 12.3.

Question 25: Have you or any of your family members been exposed to any of the following measures:

1. Political arrest: 47.5.

2. Beating, physical hardship, or threats by the Israeli authorities: 50.7.

3. Harassment or direct insults at roadblocks: 55.7.

4. Confiscation of lands or properties by the Israeli authorities: 22.8.

5. Personally prevented from travel: 34.1.

6. Curfew: 74.2.

7. Demolition or closure of a house: 17.6.

8. Deportation or house arrest: 15.7.

9. Financial penalty or other harassmemnts: 37.6.

10. I have not been exposed to any of the above measures: 6.3.

Question 26: The main cause of the Palestinian acts of violence lies in:

1. Reaction to measures against the Palestinians: 8.4.

2. The struggle for attaining the Palestinian people's right to self-determination: 83.

3. To achieve personal or party interests: 1.6.

4. None of the above: 1.3.

5. No opinion: 5.8.

Question 27: Which one of the following operations do you believe was legitimate?

1. The coast operation in 1978 — Dalal al-Mughrabi: 87.6.

2. Placing a bomb aboard a civilian plane: 20.7.

3. Striking at the U.S. Marine headquarters in Lebanon in 1983: 81.2.

4. Placing explosives aboard the Israeli El Al plane: 60.5.

5. The armed attack by the Israeli settlers on Hebron University in 1984: 1.2.

6. Israel's hijacking of the Syrian plane in February 1986: 4.7.

7. The armed attack on travelers at the two Rome airports in December 1985: 36.9.

Question 28: Which one of the following ways do you believe is best to settle the Palestine question?

1. Civil disobedience, strike: 1.2.

2. Steadfastness: 20.2.

3. Armed Struggle: 60.6.

4. Diplomatic initiatives: 7.3.

5. Demanding voting at the Israeli parliament: 0.1.

6. Demanding voting at the Jordanian parliament: 0.5.

7. None of the above: 1.9.

8. No opinion: 0.

Question 29: Do you believe that the possibility of achieving a just peaceful solution to the Palestine question is possible after forming the Israeli Government by:

1. The Likud, Shamir, Sharon, Levi: 0.1.

2. The Labor Party, Peres, Rabin: 4.6.

3. A coalition government, Peres-Shamir: 1.

4. There is no possibility for this under the current circumstances regardless of the ruling Israeli party: 73.9.

Question 30: In your opinion, what is the percentage of the Israelis who would accept the establishment of an independent Palestinian state side by side with Israel?

1. The majority: 3.9.

2. Less than a half: 9.9.

3. Minority: 33.7.

4. A small group: 22.2.

5. None: 12.9.

6. I do not know: 16.5.

Question 31: Do you believe that Kahane expresses the inner feelings of the Israeli majority:

1. Yes: 44.3.

2. No: 52.2.

3. Other than this: 3.4.

Question 32: Have the living conditions changed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the past 5 years?

1. Yes improved: 2.1.

2. Have not changed: 11.2.

3. Changed to the worse: 84.5.

4. No opinion: 2.2.

Question 33: Which one of the Palestinian leaders do you prefer?

1. George Habash: 5.6.

2. Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah]: 1.2.

3. Nayif Hawatimah: 1.3.

4. Ahmad Jibril: 0.5.

5. Yasir 'Arafat: 78.8.

6. Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah]: 0.1.

7. Sulayman Najjab: 0.8.

8. Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas]: 0.4.

9. 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad: 0.2.

10. 'Isam al-Qadi: 10.8.

Brother viewers, this was the full text of the results of the poll conducted by the newspaper *Al-Fajr*, which is issued in occupied Jerusalem, in cooperation with the local newspaper *Newsday* in New York and the Australian Radio and Television Corporation. It was published on 8 September.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Poll

JN211245 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
21 Sep 86 p 19

[Unattributed article: "Remarks About the Results of the Suspect Poll in the Occupied Territory"]

[Excerpt] In yesterday's issue, *Sawt Al-Sha'b* published the full text of the political poll conducted by the paper *Al-Fajr* in the occupied territories in cooperation with the Australian radio and the U.S. magazine *Newsday* on what the poll called the opinions of the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on ways to settle the Palestine question, as well as their opinions regarding other issues pertaining to the Palestine question.

A simple study of the results of this poll clearly shows the hidden intentions behind it, as well as the attempts to depict an untrue picture of the Palestinian people's position toward their fateful cause, and to drag them into radical stands to harm the Palestinian people and their cause before world public opinion. A number of remarks can be made from studying the results of the poll:

1. The cross section of those polled does not represent the population and geographic, vocational, and educational distribution in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and does not represent the opinions of the silent majority, as decribed by the poll.

2. The three parties which supervised the poll, set questions, and sorted out the results are neither neutral, academic, nor specialized in opinion polls and measurements of public opinion The poll did not take place under any international supervision.

3. The results of the poll showed clear contradictions. While it says that 40.4 percent of residents know something about UN Resolution 242 as mentioned in the eighth question, it says 80.6 percent reject this resolution as a basis for solving the Palestine question. This is accusing the Palestinians of ignorance.

4. The text of the first clause of the UN resolution in the ninth question came in accordance with the Israeli understanding of the resolution which stipulates an Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied and not the territories occupied in 1967.

5. The questions put to the narrow cross-section, which is unrepresentative of the general Palestinian opinion in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, were controlled, specified, and leave no room for interpretation in answering them. This is particularly manifested in the 15th question in which political figures whose names are linked with terrorism and have no direct relationship with the Palestine question are mentioned. This was also demonstrated in the 33d question on the favorite Palestinian leader. The West associates most of these names with violence and rejection of a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.

6. The answer to the 17th question which showed, according to the results of the poll, that 77.9 percent believe that a permanent

solution to the Palestine question can only be achieved through the establishment of a Palestinian state in Palestine proper, while 16.9 believe that this can be achieved through the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as the answer to the eighth question on a temporary solution which showed that 49.7 percent of residents believe that this can be achieved through the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while 43.2 percent believe that armed struggle must continue to establish a Palestinian state in Palestine proper — these answers are an assertion of the premeditated intention of those who prepared the poll to depict the Palestinian people as an extremist people who reject peace and peaceful settlement.

7. The poll completely ignored the notion of confederation between Jordan and Palestine. It focused on the results calling for a radical Palestinian state which does not believe in pan-Arabism. They notion of a state based on pan-Arabism did not receive more than 2.1 percent of votes.

There are many other observations, most important of which is that the results of the poll depict the Palestinian people before world public opinion as a people who ignore their problem and means to solve it and call for extremism, violence, and rejection of the principle of peace. This makes the Palestine question the only loser in this poll. The biggest winner is the Israeli policy which rejects the principle of peaceful coexistence and the Palestinian people's rights. These results give Israel political justification for the policy of represseion and terrorism it is exercising against the Palestinian people, as well as the continuation of the policy of expansion, annexation of occupied Arab territories, and aggression against the Palestinian people wherever they may be. The poll is also an attempt to rally world support for the Israeli oncept of peace which rejects the principle of a comprehensive, just, and durable peace within the framework of an international conference attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in addition to the five permanent UN Security Council members.

The conclusion that can be drawn by anyone who becomes acquainted with this poll and its results is that it is an attempt to bring the world to a state of despair regarding the possibility of establishing peace in the Middle East and solving the Palestine question through peaceful means, and to grant the Zionist and pro-Israeli media an opportunity to tarnish the image of the legitimate Palestinian struggle for regaining the usurped Palestinian rights. [Passage omitted]

Government To Improve Conditions in Refugee Camps

JN220859 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — SAWT AL-SHA'B — A responsible source at the Occupied Territory Ministry has said that the Council of Ministers has agreed to grant the Occupied Territory Ministry 54,000 dinars [as published] for developing and improving conditions in the refugee camps in Jordan.

It has been decided that 2,000 dinars is to be spent on paving passages and entrances in the Madaba refugee camp, 12,000 dinars on building four classrooms at the secondary school for girls in Suf Refugee camp, and 30,000 dinars on supplying water to the houses of poor people in the temporary camps. The sum of 15,000 dinars shall be spent on paving roads in the Martyr 'Azmi al-Mufti refugee camp in Al-Hisn in participation with the the camp's committe, which will collect a similar sum from the citizens for this purpose.

Central Bank Official on Banks in West Bank

JN220822 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] Amman — [Passage omitted] On the government's decision to allow banks to reopen their branches in the occupied West Bank, Dr Mahir Shukri, Central Bank deputy governor, told *Sawt Al-Sha'b* this decision applies only to banks which had branches in the West Bank before the occupation in 1967. He added no other banks will be allowed to open branches there.

Dr Shukri said the Central Bank will control and inspect these branches in accordance with the rules applied in Jordan. A team from the Central Bank will conduct an inspection at least once a year, in addition to monthly reports submitted by banks to the Central Bank.

Dr Shukri added the objective of establishing bank branches in the West Bank is to protect savings and give momentum to the slow development process resulting from the lack of establishments which can grant loans and finance projects. He added the government has made five conditions for banks before allowing them to open branches in the West Bank. Following are the five conditions:

1. These branches must adhere to provisions of the banking laws of the Kingdom so they will be like any branch in the East Bank.

2. These branches must not deal with anyone having Israeli citizenship.

3. These branches will be subject to inspection and control in accordance with Jordanian banking laws.

4. These branches must confine their dealings with remittances and credits in foreign currency through their head offices in Amman.

5. These banks must work to regain the assets of their branches which were frozen since 1967. They also must make the necessary arrangements to guarantee liquidity for their branches under all circumstances in accordance with advance approval by the Jordanian Central Bank.

King Husayn Undergoes Ear Surgery 21 Sep

JN220509 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] London — His Majesty King Husayn underwent surgery on his inner ear yesterday. The operation was completely successful, praise be to God. His majesty enjoys good health. He will leave the hospital within the next few days.

AL-NAHAR Reports Threats Against U.S.

NC191406 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] *Al-Nahar* has received a new statement from "The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners." The declaration explains that in May, "the current French Government sent an envoy to negotiate with us. We felt that they would deceive us once again, but we agreed to the meeting. On behalf of the French Government, the envoy proposed a truce, which was to run to the end of July, and pledged to settle the matter. We told him: We will extend the truce for another month; take your time. However, if the French Government breaks its promise, our answer will be harsher than before."

The statement warns America: "We will meet soon in your formidable ['atidah] United States. We will get acquainted with your cities and skyscrapers, and with your Statues of Liberty. We will not wait for your invitation. The streets of America will know us shortly."

'Abdallah Brother Has Alibi for Time of Attack

NC201020 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Lebanon, Sept 20 (AFP) — Emile Ibrahim 'Abdallah, named by French authorities as a suspect in Wednesday's bomb outrage at a Paris discount store that killed five and injured 61 people, was in north Lebanon at the time of the attack, his employers and colleagues said here Saturday.

In Paris, authorities have identified the victims of the Tati store attack and revealed that four of the dead were foreign born French nationals — two from Arab nations — and 15 of the wounded still in hospital were also foreign.

Emile is one of four 'Abdallah brothers — Emile, Maurice, Robert, and Joseph — sought by France in connection with six bomb attacks that have killed 10 people and injured more than 200, in a campaign to force the release of their brother and suspected terrorist leader Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

Witnesses of the attack on a store widely used by immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East said they recognised Emile Ibrahim 'Abdallah as one of the bombers. But the accounts by his Lebanese Telephone Company employers and colleagues appear to refute the suggestion that he was in Paris last Wednesday.

Muhammad Dib al-Sauda, director of the telephone company said he spoke on the telephone with Emile Ibrahim 'Abdallah on Thursday morning at 9:30 am, about 16 hours after the Tati explosion.

He said he told Emile to repair some Lebanese Army telephone lines in northern Lebanon and that the suspect had been in contact with two company employees at Tripoli in Northern Lebanon throughout Thursday.

Technician As'ad Nadri said he saw Emile 'Abdallah twice Thursday and another colleague, who requested anonymity, said he saw him in Tripoli Wednesday morning.

Emile was also seen by an *Agence France-Presse* journalist at his home at Al-Qubayyat on Thursday.

The other bombing suspect was named by French police as Salim al-Khury. Police say both are members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL) that Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah is said to lead.

Meanwhile, the presumed (FARL) leader was Thursday transfered from Fleury-Merogis jail south of Paris to La Sante Prison in Paris itself, French sources said Saturday, He is serving a four year sentence for conspiracy.

Authoritative French sources said Saturday that two of the dead from Wednesday's attack were Comoros Islands born men with French nationality, while the other three were women, all French, but one was from Rabat in Morocco and the other Tunisian born.

Among the 39 injured still in hospital 24 are French and 15 foreigners — four Algerians, two Portuguese, two Egyptians, two Lebanese, two Panamanian, one Tunisian, one Moroccan, and one Iranian.

Committee Vows 'Radical Response' If 'Abdallah Killed

NC191822 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 20 (AFP) — A Middle East group that has claimed responsibility for a wave of bomb attacks in Paris warned of a "stupefying and radical response" if the Paris government killed a Lebanese militant being held in a French jail.

The warning, from the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners, came hours after Lebanese radio broadcast an erroneous news report that the militant, Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, had been transferred to the prison hospital.

The error came from a mistranslation of a government decision Thursday to transfer 'Abdallah "for security reasons" from Fleury-Merogis jail, south of Paris, to the Prison de la Sante, in the French capital. "sante" means "health" in French.

In a handwritten communique to a Western news agency, the Solidarity Committee said there would be a "stupefying and radical response that will leave the French fascist government with undying memories" should 'Abdallah be "liquidated, under the pretext of sickness."

In Paris, 'Abdallah's lawyer, Jacques Verges, said he had been refused the right to visit his client at La Sante. In a telegraph to President Francois Mitterrand, he said: "I have reason to fear for his physical wellbeing and even for his life."[passage omitted]

Earlier in the day, the Solidarity Committee mocked French police investigations and vowed to pursue its goals.

Further on Statement

NC201441 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 20 (AFP) — The group which has claimed five Paris bombs that killed eight and injured more than 160 in the past two weeks on Saturday mocked French police investigations and vowed to pursue its attacks.

In an Arab-language statement received here by a Western news agency, the Solidarity Committee for Arab Political Prisoners reiterated its demand for the release from a French prison of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, presumed leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL).

The statement claimed responsibility for the latest and bloodiest attack, a bomb dropped on a sidewalk outside a crowded clothing store that killed five and injured 61 last Wednesday in the Montparnasse district of Paris.

"We have not stopped our operations, and have no intention of doing so," said the statement. "We demand the release of the militants detained in France. If not, the fire will grow, spread, continue, and move elsewhere."

The group also said French suspicions concerning the prisoner's brothers, Maurice, Robert, and Emile, were "ridiculous."

"Why not also accuse Georges' mother?" it asked. [passage omitted]

The committee statement Saturday said that, contrary to threats made earlier on its part in Italy, it had not until now threatened that country, but it added that soon Italy's streets would be "sown with bombs and not with telephone calls." [passage omitted]

French Embassy Source on Visa Restrictions

NC191728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] A source at the French Embassy told Radio Free Lebanon this evening that the measures on refusing entry visas to France apply not only to Lebanese citizens, but to other foreigners, including diplomats. He explained that entry visas can still be issued, but with greater difficulty, as the embassy must contact the French authorities for information on applicants. This procedure can take more than a month, whereas only 21 days were required to obtain a visa in the past. The source affirmed that Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, was indeed denied a visa, and that this coincided with the start of France's official steps against terrorism. He pointed out that visas issued before the new measures took effect are still valid.

French Hostages, Attache's Murder 'Unrelated'

NC191819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Gerard Boiveneau], press adviser at the French Embassy in Beirut, has informed the Voice of Lebanon that the mission will release an explanatory statement on rumors that entry visas for France are no longer being issued to Lebanese citizens. He said that the French Government has suspended the granting of entry visas to all foreigners, except those from the EEC countries and Switzerland. Thus, Lebanese citizens are receiving the same treatment as Americans, Africans, and Chinese. He described the recent measures as temporary, and as prompted by the latest developments in France. [passage omitted] The French official also discussed a new security system and the precautionary measures to be taken by French Embassy employees in Beirut.

When asked about a suspected link between the French hostages and the assassination of the French military attache, the embassy official confirmed that the two are unrelated. He noted that the kidnappers of the French hostages belong to Hizballah and have nothing to do with the explosions in Paris or the murder of the attache. He stated that those who are behind the acts of sabotage are members of the organization that claimed responsibility for the incidents and demanded the release of Lebanese citizens imprisoned in France.

Murders of Attache, President-Elect Linked

NC201720 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources have told the newspaper (?*Le Reveil*) that the French authorities have precise information on the role played by non-Lebanese intelligence organizations in the assassination of the French ambassador to Lebanon in 1981 and of French Defense Attache Christian Goutierre 2 days ago.

Security sources have disclosed that Salim al-Khuri, whom the French authorities accuse of involvement in these acts of terrorism, has also been charged with detonating booby-trapped cars in east Beirut, including the one targeted against Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil in Nahr al-Kalb several years ago.

The same sources explained to (?*Le Reveil*) that the investigation into the murder of President-Elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil focused on the part played by Al-Khuri, who comes from a family of fanatic communists. In 1977, he and Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah took part in forming a communist cell in his home village of [name indistinct] in 'Akkar, which is under Syrian control.

Security Tightened Around Foreign Embassies

NC201048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] In light of the attacks on foreign embassies and diplomats in Beirut — the latest of these being the assassination of the French military attache — the head of the police department in charge of the embassies' security has adopted stringent measures to protect the diplomatic missions and their personnel.

Police patrols will maintain a 24-hour vigil around foreign embassies and ambassadors' residences. The patrols will be assisted by plainclothes officers who have orders to arrest any suspect. The patrols' chiefs have been authorized to request security reinforcements if the need arises.

Over 100 security personnel have been posted near, inside, and at the entrances to the American University of Beirut to watch those entering and leaving. Moreover, the gates of the university will be closed at night and additional guards will be assigned.

Junblatt Ready to Help 'Abdallah Brothers

NC191253 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Commenting on the accusation by the French authorities that brothers Maurice and Robert 'Abdallah are responsible for the explosions in France, and the 'Abdallahs' call for Lebanese officials to intercede and protect them, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt made the following statement: I condemn all terrorism, regardless of its source. I consider it my duty to stand by anyone who is exposed to acts of aggression and ideological, political, and moral terrorism. I affirm to both Maurice and Robert 'Abdallah that I support them and am ready to help and protect them. I am also willing to guarantee their chance to submit themselves to public scrutiny and to prove their innocence of the crimes of which they have been accused.

Cables Condolences to Mitterrand

NC191226 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, today cabled his condolences to French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime minister Jacques Chirac, and Defense Minister Andre Giraud. In his cables, Junblatt expressed his sympathy over the murder of the military attache and his condemnation of it. He also denounced the practice of assassination as a political weapon.

Dr Salim al-Huss has also denounced the grotesque and cowardly crime. He said: We reiterate our condemnation of criminal acts of this kind. We also emphasize our respect for the status of the foreign diplomats among us and our concern to preserve our friendship with big countries like France, which has always supported Lebanon in times of hardship.

PSP Sees Need To Confront Israeli 'Terrorism'

NC191308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Responding to the recent wave of explosions in France and the resulting measures taken by French authorities, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has called on the public not to forget the Israeli terrorism practiced against Arab citizens on the West Bank, in the Gaza strip, and in southern Lebanon. An official PSP source said that the party has discussed the current wave of violence against French establishments and people and the reactions to this campaign. The PSP wishes to declare that:

1. It condemns the resort to violence and the attacks on citizens, and denounces all such acts.
2. It calls on the French Government to deal with this issue in a way that differs from the views of some French institutions, which hold Arab and Lebanese citizens responsible for these acts, the purpose of which is well known. The PSP believes that the fabricated campaign against Lebanese and Arab citizens is no less a terrorist action than the attacks on French cities, and only serves to promote Israel's schemes and goals, reflected in Shim'on Peres' suspect call for the establishment of an international organization to combat the Arab goals of liberation.
3. Amid the turmoil of recent events, the public must not forget the Israeli terrorism practiced against Arab citizens on the West Bank, on the Gaza strip, and in southern Lebanon. This terrorism must be confronted internationally if it is to be stopped and if the demolition of homes, the destitution of people and attacks on holy places are to be prevented.
4. It reminds everyone of the massacres in Sabra and Shatila, which seem to have been forgotten amid the welter of the current information campaign. The PSP believes that if serious action to confront terrorism is planned, it is essential that Israeli terrorism, which is the basis of every act of terror in the world, also be confronted.

Islamic Al-Dawah Party Warning to France

NC211717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1550 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A clandestine Islamic group hostile to the Iraqi regime in a statement today accused France of procrastinating in the case of two Iraqi opposition members whom France deported to Iraq last February. The group warned that this could jeopardize the situation of the French hostages.

In a typewritten statement bearing todays date and received by a foreign news agency in Beirut, the Islamic al-Dawah Party said: Yesterday was the deadline by which the French Government had alleged the two Iraqi students it had deported to Iraq would return to Paris. However, it has not kept its promise.

The statement, issued by the party's information office, added: A source at the French Foreign Ministry announced on 15 September that the two students, Fawzi Hamzah and Hasan Khayr al-Din, would be able to return to Paris in 10 to 15 days. The fact that the two deported brothers have not returned reaffirms the truth of what we said in our previous statement, that the French Government is not dealing realistically with this sensitive issue and that it is deliberately procrastinating, delaying, and lying in order to dilute the issue and distract Iraqi, Islamic, and world opinion.

The statement went on to say: We again warn the French Government that it will bear full responsibility for the fate and freedom of the two deported brothers. We strongly urge France secure their release, free, and safe, from the great prison — Iraq.

The statement concluded: We advise the families of the kidnapped Frenchmen that their government bears full responsibility for any harm that might befall their relatives because of their governments tortuous and deceiving methods. [passage omitted]

According to reports from Paris this afternoon, the two Iraqi opposition members are preparing to leave for Paris to resume studies there. These reports are believed to be an indirect response to the Al-Dawah Party's threat.

Syrian Intelligence Informed on Reed Kidnap

NC191648 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] According to a source close to the Syrian intelligence service in west Beirut, this organization has detailed information about American citizen Frank Reed's kidnapping from his home in this sector of the city. The source affirmed that Syrian intelligence is on the track of the individuals who carried out this operation, as well as those standing behind them. He stated that the operation's main objective was to foil the Syrian security plan. The source also disclosed that Ghalib Shahrur, Mahmud 'Awad, and Fawzi al-Khamsah were the people who kidnapped Reed on instructions from Hizballah. They then took the hostage directly to Robert Khuri's villa in Harat Hurayk.

Foreign Hostages Reportedly Moved to Libya

NC191632 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] According to information from diplomatic sources, terrorist organizations have established bases in the Al-Biqa' from which operations are launched against Western interests in Lebanon and abroad. These centers are said to be located in areas directly controlled by the Syrian forces in Lebanon. Terrorist groups are reportedly being trained in Darzaynun and 'Anjar under the supervision of Syrian intelligence officers and North Korean advisers.

The same information states that the Syrian forces recently managed to secure the release of a number of foreign hostages from Hizballah and move them to Libya at the personal request of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who will use them as a hedge against any possible U.S. attacks on his country.

French Units Vacate 10 Positions in South

NC201346 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pursuant to the redeployment of the French UNFIL forces, a UNIFIL source has said that the French forces today evacuated their positions in Burj Rahhal, Tayr Dibbah, Dayr Qanun al-Nahr, Tura, Yanuh, Al-Bazuriyah, Al-'Abbasiyah, (Qudmus), Wadi Jilu, and Bidyas. Nepalese units have taken up these positions.

Hizballah Threat Prompts Tighter Soviet Security

NC191656 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Informed political sources in west Beirut have noticed that stricter security measures have been in effect around the Soviet Embassy building in Corniche al-Mazra'ah since the beginning of last week. The sources said that these steps are also in force at other embassy establishments and at the homes of staff members.

It has been learned that these measures are being taken at the direct order of Ambassador Kolotusha, who received information that Hizballah might strike at the Soviet Embassy as part of a settling of scores on the local and foreign levels. Iran is said to be playing a basic role in this.

Observers point out that the USSR's support for UNIFIL in southern Lebanon and for UN Resolution 425 was a catalyst in Hizballah's decision to blacklist the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet installations.

Abu Nidal's Group Vacates Al-Biqa' Positions

NC200515 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Palestinian camps in Al-Biqa' are on high alert in the wake of the Karachi and Istanbul operations. Abu Nidal's group has vacated their positions in Ta'labaya near Zahlah.

Clashes Continue in Western Al-Biqa'

NC201651 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau on 20 September; place not given]

[Text] Some 20 vehicles belonging to the enemy and his agents advanced to (Birkat Jabbur) in the western Al-Biqa' at 0900 today. National resistance fighters met them with mortar fire and forced them to withdraw. Enemy helicopters intervened immediately, raking Maydun and 'Ayn al-Tinah with large-caliber machine gun fire. The helicopters came under attack from the ground.

According to reports, the towns of Maydun and 'Ayn al-Tinah were still being shelled at 1530 today. Two people were wounded, and there was extensive damage in Maydun.

Ferocious Fighting Reported

NC211625 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports from western Al-Biqa', ferocious fighting has been going on since 1600 today between the army of southern Lebanon and gunmen of extremist organizations. The clashes, in which machine guns, rockets, and artillery are being used, are raging along the Mashgharah, Al-Siri, Ayn al-Siri, 'Ayn al-Tinah, Zillaya, Libbaya, Suhmur, and Yuhmur lines.

In another development, tension is still high in the Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps after the recent fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. It should be recalled that clashes broke out when an attempt was made on the life of a Fatah official in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Junblatt 20 Sep

JN201041 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1030 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leadership's delegation headed by Walid Junblatt and including Muhsin Dallul and Riyad Ra'd. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon.

Meets Lebanon's Al-Husayni

JN211406 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1305 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 21 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received here today Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, in the presence of Mahmud al-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker. Talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

Talas Condemns 'Terror Against Civilians'

LD201550 Hamburg DPA in German 1425 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Hamburg, 20 Sep (DPA) — Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa 'Abd al-Qadir Talas has condemned worldwide terror against civilians and stresses that Syria has nothing to do with it. "We make a distinction between terrorist violence against civilians and the armed struggle against aggression," Talas said in an interview in *Der Spiegel* that appears on Monday and was prereleased to DPA. "President al-Asad has repeatedly warned our Palestinian friends not to attack civilian targets in Europe and the United States. Those who want to fight against Israel should kindly go to Israel and fight Israeli soldiers... We oppose acts of terrorism against civilians, but we support the armed resistance against occupiers."

Talas described the hijacking of the Italian cruise line *Achille Lauro* as a "foolish crime and a loathsome show," and the attacks on a Pan Am jumbo jet in Karachi and the synagogue in Istanbul as "sheer terrorism, which we condemn most strongly." Talas says he does not know who is behind the attacks. "Anyway, it really does not matter. We had nothing, absolutely nothing to do with the terrorist acts in Rome, Vienna, London and Berlin during the last 9 months. Terrorism only benefits Israel. We know for certain that they have their hands on right-wing Palestinian groupings, especially the clique surrounding PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat. I am convinced that these crooks are incited to commit terrorist acts by the Israelis."

U.S., Israel Accused of 'Exploiting' Terrorism

JN211430 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The U.S. and the Zionist propaganda organs are launching a feverish campaign against the Arab nation on parallel lines. The first line deals with terrorism and tries to depict national resistance against the Zionist occupation as a form of terrorism. The second line hints that the Ifrane and the Alexandria meetings have opened the way for a capitulatory policy and the U.S. settlement proposals. The United States and Israel spare no effort to spread such illusions as part of the psychological warfare against the Arab nation. All of these misleading campaigns, as well as the black smoke bombs, could not affect the clear visions of the Arab nation, which is a target of those campaigns, and world public opinion, which has unveiled the dimensions and goals of the campaigns and dealt with it as part of the organized imperialist-Zionist terrorism against the Arabs and the entire international community.

UN Secretary General Perez de Quellar has affirmed that Israel's refusal to withdraw from southern Lebanon contributes to the tense situation there and will lead to more aggressions against the UN forces there. European parties also affirmed that Israel and the CIA are behind acts of terrorism and violence in Western Europe as well as in the entire world. We are not surprised by the fact that the U.S.-Israeli campaign against terrorism coincides with the current acts of terrorism in the Western capitals. It is obvious that Washington and Tel Aviv are exploiting this campaign and these acts of terrorism to blackmail the European countries and compel them to participate in aggressive plans against the Arab nation in order to carry out the hegemonic U.S. policy in the Middle East. The United States and Israel imagine that through this large-scale campaign they can mix terrorist actions with national resistance against occupation, repression, injustice, and the usurpation of rights. They are also trying to provide a terrorist atmosphere to peddle unilateral deals, partial solutions, and plots to liquidate the Palestine question.

However, the results contradict the U.S. and Israeli calculations in the region as well as in the international arena. World public opinion knowns that Israel is a source of terrorism. The UN General Assembly resolution, which equates Zionism with racism, clearly expresses this reality. Moreover, U.S. and Israeli claims could not affect the world's belief in the need to convene a UN-sponsored international conference in the Middle East. This proves the failure of the U.S.-Zionist onslaught to achieve any of their goals. The capitulatory settlement is still deadlocked, and the puppets that appeared after the Ifrane and Alexandria meetings are acting haphazardly as a result of the concentrated strikes at the Zionist enemy and its agents by our steadfast masses and the national resistance heroes in southern Lebanon, Gaza, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights. These heroes determine the future through their steadfastness and sacrifice in the interest of the Arab struggle, the Arab masses' aspirations, and the just Arab causes.

AL-BA'TH Criticizes NATO Military Exercises

JN210746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Ba'th* discusses in its editorial today the escalation of NATO's new military exercises in Europe and the Mediterranean. The paper writes: This military and propagandist escalation led by Washington and its allies, in addition to its five partners in the star wars program, including Israel, coincides clearly with the obnoxious ideas to combat terrorism, insinuate accusations against this country or that, and in the final analysis, serve the real goals of the above- mentioned escalation.

There have been a series of terrorist outrages recently, starting at Karachi airport and continuing on the streets of the French capital. We are not concerned here in distinguishing between terror and resistance. Syria, however, was the first to make absolutely clear to the whole world the difference between terror and resistance. Furthermore, Syria has time and again strongly condemned terrorism against the innocent wherever it took place, including state terrorism, as practised by the United States and Israel in many parts of the world. Now as the United States mobilizes its military forces in Europe and the Mediterranean, involving its allies under the pretext of combatting terrorism, it is in fact preparing new action which is nothing less than state terrorism, directed against the countries opposed to plans of hegemony over the area. *Al-Ba'th* adds: we do not try to rebut groundless overt and covert arbitrary accusations levelled against us every now and then. We would, however, warn against the military and propagandist aims of the NATO exercises, specifically the attempts by the United States and Israel to embroil western Europe in any hostile adventure.

Al-Ba'th says in conclusion: The situation in the Middle East is now very precarious indeed. This is largely due to the two strategic allies' departure from the concepts of just peace and the road leading to it, and consequently their insistence on working out separate deals. Perhaps this explains the mounting hysterical campaign on the propagandist and military fronts.

Ba'th, Cypriot Parties Issue Joint Statement

JN201907 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party have concluded in Damascus. A joint statement was issued on these talks affirming that they were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual confidence, and a complete understanding of the issues discussed.

The statement paid particular attention to the serious, tense situation in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive, expansionist policy the Zionist enemy is pursuing with U.S. support within the framework of their strategic alliance aimed at spreading imperialist and Zionist hegemony in the region. The two delegations once again condemned the Camp David accords and the policy of partial settlements and solutions which U.S. imperialism and Zionism endeavor to impose in order to achieve their aggressive aims and expansionist ambitions, and to liquidate the Palestine question.

The two delegations also condemned the meeting held between enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II and described it as a treasonous act and an attempt to revive Camp David as well as a violation of the Arab consensus, a challenge to the Arab nation's feelings, and a sellout of its pan-Arab rights. The two sides expressed support for the Fes summit resolutions and the Soviet proposals on solving the Middle East issue through an international peace conference under UN auspices which would be attended by the concerned parties as well as the permanent UN Security Council members

The two sides also expressed determination for joint action to bring about a solution in the region based on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and to guarnatee the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to establishing an independent Palestinian state on their national soil. The two sides condemned the continued Israeli occupation of parts of southern Lebanon as well as Israel's interference in internal Lebanese affairs. They agreed to the need for a Lebanese national accord in a way that ensures Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and the unity and safety of its territory.

The two delegations affirmed their support for the Cypriot people's struggle for the sake of protecting the independence, unity, and safety of Cypriot territory; for the nonalignment of the island; for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions; and for reaching a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus issue based on the UN resolutions, principles, and charter. The guest Cypriot delegation hailed Syria's efforts under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad to bring about a national accord and achieve national interests in Lebanon.

Al-Ahmar Receives CSSR Delegation

JN201103 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by Comrade (Yaru Silavoski), head of the Agriculture Department of the Party Central Committee [name and title as heard]. The talks revolved around relations of cooperation between Syria and the CSSR and issues of mutual interest for both friendly parties and countries.

Recent Bombings Prompt Increased Security

NC210727 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Citing diplomatic sources, today's edition of *Le Reveil* says that Syria is suffering economic and social problems and that Syrian authorities are increasingly worried about security. The Syrian authorities have reportedly deployed numerous plainclothes detectives in the streets of Homs, Hamah, Latakia, and Tartus. Police tracking dogs, imported from an eastern country, are also being used to detect weapons and explosives. These measures, the same diplomatic sources indicate, are in response to the recent wave of bombings which hit Damascus and cities in Northern Syria in April and May. Investigations of these bombings revealed that 5 tons of explosives had been stolen from Syrian Army depots.

Diplomatic quarters, the paper writes, cite security sources in London as saying that several Sunnites working for Syrian intelligence are involved in the recent bombings. Four former Syrian security officers, holding ranks of either major orcaptain, were executed by firing squad at the beginning of this month.

The same sources state that the Syrian authorities are convinced that the bombings were planned by the Muslim Brotherhood group in collaboration with Yasir 'Arafat's mainstream Fatah organization, which has a large following among Syrian Sunnites.

According to diplomatic reports, explosions occur every night in Damascus. Eight stores belonging to 'Alawites have recently been blown up in Baghdad Street, Al-Tahrir Square, and Abu Rummanah Street. The office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is on Abu Rummanah Street. [passage omitted]

Peres Expects To Meet Shevardnadze

TA191135 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
19 Sep 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by 'Aqiva Eldar with Prime Minister Peres' entourage in Canada]

[Text] Montreal — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expects a positive reply from the Soviets regarding a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze over the weekend in New York. Peres told *Ha'aretz* yesterday that although only exploratory contacts have been held regarding such a meeting, one may infer from the official statement issued by TASS that ths Russians are seriously considering it and the meeting may very well take place. Referring to the question of terrorism, the prime minister said he believes the Soviets secretly [as published] object to terrorism because they have had a taste of it. Nevertheless, Peres pointed out that the terrorist organizations maintain bases in and receive support from Eastern Europe.

Peres cautioned against the exacerbation of terrorism through the use of sophisticated means, including electronic weapons. He added that in his talks with President Reagan, the Canadian prime minister, and other officials, he had raised a plan for cooperating in the fight against terrorism as early as its planning stages. According to him, centers of terrorism can be hit by destroying their financial resources.

Peres foresees closer cooperation between Israel, the United States, and France, which have recently become major targets of the terrorist organizations, and he expects other countries afflicted by terrorism to join in. "I did not imagine that my proposal to set up an international force to fight terrorism would be accorded such a serious reception," Peres said. He refused to comment on the possibility of carrying out an operation to do away with Abu Nidal and other extremist leaders of terrorist groups, but noted that all signs indicate that Abu Nidal was behind the massacre at the synagogue in Istanbul. He pointed out that other Palestinian leaders, such as George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, also continue to operate and are responsible for many terrorist acts.

The prime minister wound up his visit in Canada yesterday and arrived in New York, the last leg of his American tour. He will confer with leaders of Jewish organizations and will attend a rally for Soviet Jewry while in New York.

Meeting Planned

TA210515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister will confer with the Soviet foreign minister tomorrow. Consequently, his stay in the United States will be extended by 24 hours. A scheduled meeting between Mr Peres and the Nigerian president has been cancelled. The two had been scheduled to meet in Europe. Last night Peres held a 1-hour meeting with former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Peres Comments on Upcoming Meeting

TA220542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] After addressing Jewish leaders in New York, the prime minister had a meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. As we hear in this report from Jonathan Shechter, they discussed the continuation of the peace process and the meeting today with the Soviet foreign minister.

[Begin Shechter recording] As he left the meeting with Peres, Murphy was deliberately vague about his 1 and 1/2 hours with the prime minister, saying just that the two had a very complete discussion. [passage omitted]

In a briefing afterwards with Israeli reporters, Prime Minister Peres said the two discussed ways to continue with the peace process, especially in light of the apparent new atmosphere in Egyptian-Israeli relations following the Alexandria summit. He said they also spoke of the prime minister's upcoming meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze scheduled to take place this evening at the UN.

Peres refused to give reporters any details of what he and the foreign minister would discuss, saying he did not want to engage in speculations nor evaluate prospects for the meeting because the matter, being very delicate, could be easily ruined. He refused to say whether the topic of Soviet Jewry would be raised or whether specific cases, such as that of Yuli Edelstein, would be mentioned. But he indicated the Soviets imposed no previous conditions on the meeting, nor did they specify any items on or off the agenda.

The prime minister said the fact the Russians requested that there be no photo opportunity for the press before or after the meeting shows that they are indeed taking it seriously. Asked if the meeting could be regarded as a breakthrough, Peres replied he would rather describe it as another link in the overall chain of developments begun in Morocco and continued in Alexandria. [end recording]

Peres, de-Cuellar Meet on UNIFIL Situation

TA210630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The two men discussed, among other things, the attacks on UN peace-keeping forces in south Lebanon. Judy Lessing reports:

[Begin recording] In a report issued on the eve of the weekend, the secretary general has said UNIFIL's situation was difficult and intolerable. He was basing this assessment on the findings of his special assistant Marrack Goulding, who was in Israel and Lebanon right after three French soldiers were killed in an ambush last month. The reports seems to put a large part of the blame on Israel's refusal to allow UNIFIL to deploy along the international border. But in his meeting with the prime minister Perez de Cuellar appeared to say he was not assuming Israel was in charge of what has happened in UNIFIL's area. Prime Minister Peres said Israel had never requested to have UNIFIL in the first place, and thus it's not Israel's job to ask for the force to stay or withdraw, but it is his assessment that UNIFIL is contributing to stabilizing Lebanon, so it's important from Lebanon's point of view.

The Security Council is to meet again late on Monday on the situation. The French ambassador has already said the UN should reconsider its mission in the south of Lebanon if the area isn't peaceful again very soon. [end recording]

UN Request on USSR Peacekeeping Role Denied
TA211149 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 21 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has informed the UN secretary general that it is willing to join the UN peacekeeping force in the Middle East and to send Soviet officers to the UN observers force in Jerusalem, as well as Soviet soldiers to the Israeli side of the buffer zone in the Golan Heights, this in the framework of the UN Disengagement Observer Force [UNDOF]. The UN secretariat asked Israel whether it would agree to the deployment of Soviet officers in UNDOF, on the Israeli side of the buffer zone.

Israel's answer was that there has been no change in Israel's policy regarding sending soldiers or officers from countries with which it does not maintain diplomatic relations.

UNDOF has a Polish contingent, which is deployed along the Syrian side of the buffer zone.

It is still not clear whether the renewal of relations with Poland in the framework of interest offices will bring about a change regarding the Polish unit, which at present is not deployed along the Israeli side. Soviet officers stationed in Damascus are allowed to occasionally vacation in Tiberias with other UN officers.[passage omitted]

Peres Persuaded To Abandon Idea of Conference
TA211300 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
21 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] The United States has convinced Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to abandon of the idea of an international conference. This wassaid by senior sources in Jerusalem, on the basis of reports from Washington on the prime minister's talks in the United States.

According to these sources President Reagan and Secretary Shultz told Peres that they firmly oppose any intention or attempt to give the Soviet Union a role in the Middle East peace process.

The sources gained the impression that after hearing this, the prime minister went back on his intention to bring about an international conference with Soviet participation. This impression was strengthened by remarks made by the prime minister following his political talks in Washington.

Due to the absence of Mr Peres, Vice Prime Minister Shamir will head the weekly Cabinet session today. Shamir is scheduled to brief the Cabinet about the political results of Peres' trip to the United States, and about his departure for the annual UN General Assembly. Shamir leaves tomorrow for 3 weeks.

Relations With PRC To Be Established
TA220909 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
22 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Orli Azulay-katz]

[Text] Diplomatic relations between the PRC and Israel are expected within a few months.

Israeli diplomats have visited the PRC several times recently.

Tamir Leaves U.S. for 'Secret' Talks in Paris
TA191105 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, made a surprise departure from the United States for meetings in Paris which were defined as "secret."

Davar has learned that Avraham Tamir left the entourage accompanying the prime minister during the trip to the United States and Canada and flew to Paris last night where he intends to stay about 3 or 4 days. It was impossible to obtain an official explanation for his sudden trip, or any details on whom he intended to see in the French capital. One of the sources, however, hinted that he may have meetings with "Jordanian representatives" in order to discuss the possible incorporation of Jordan in the peace process, and to have talks in anticipation of the contacts for the conference of Israel, Egypt and Jordanian and Palestinian representatives in preparation for (holding) an internationalconference on peace in the Middle East.

It should be noted that during a similar trip by the prime minister to the United States about 5 months ago, Avraham Tamir left the entourage for Paris where he conferred, as published for the first time in *Davar*, with a representative of the PRC.

Shamir on UN General Assembly Session
TA201140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, you are leaving for the 41st UN General Assembly session. How do you assess Israel's international status in view of this session?

[Shamir] True, I am leaving for the UN General Assembly session, as I do every year. This is an opportunity, through meetings with many counterparts, the foreign ministers of many countries, to assess Israel's status or, to be more precise, to sense Israel's international status. I assume that in recent years Israel's status has improved from one year to the next. Our prestige has gradually increased; we are viewed as a serious element without which the Middle East affairs cannot be settled.

[Ben-'Ami] What is the message you intend to deliver to the session in you speech, which will be given on the last day of this month?

[Shamir] Well, I will explain our fight against terrorism, the serious danger inherent in terrorism for the entire world, our activity for peace, our efforts toward peace. If peace has not been achieved yet, we are not to blame for this; the blame lies with the other elements that should be the partners to peace. We will also talk about the Third World, its problems and distress and Israel's readiness to help it. I will raise the distress of the Soviet Jews, as well as the regrettable fact that to date no change has occurred in their condition and in the Soviet attitude toward this problem.

[Ben-'Ami] One source of curiosity regarding the session is that of the list of foreign ministers with who you will meet there. During this Assembly session you are slated to meet with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. I assume that with him, as well as with others, the international conference idea will be on the agenda. What do you intend to say on this issue?

[Shamir] Well, I will talk with the Egyptian foreign minister first and foremost about the state of Israeli-Egyptian relations. It seems to me that in developments which have taken place in this sphere so far we have not clearly completed dealing with the problems of normalizing bilateral relations. I will firmly insist on this; I will prompt him to make real and rapid progress on this issue. As for the international conference matter, this idea has been raised but for the time being it is a rather abstract and theoretical one. The conditions for it, the participants and the issues, are not yet clear. However, before my departure for the United States I will have time to talk with the prime minister upon his return from there. I will ask him what has been agreed upon with the Washington interlocutors in connection with this issue.

[Ben-'Ami] However, you do not intend to rule out such an idea or issue in your talks, do you?

[Shamir] I will explain my reservations to the Egyptian foreign minister. These reservations mave been made public and there is no point in concealing them then. I will request that he try to convince me of the need to hold such a conference without adopting other measures or efforts.

[Ben-'Ami] The Soviet foreign minister will meet with his U.S. counterpart at the end of this week. You may also meet with Shevardnadze. What will be the topic of such a talk?

[Shamir] I met twice with the Soviet foreign minister, although it was Gromyko at the time, The issues on the agenda usually concerned those problems which trouble us today also: the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East, toward us, and toward the Jewish people in the USSR. This time too, if I am given the opportunity, I will raise the above points in light of recent developments, of course. I think that the Soviet Union is somewhat more interested or more inclined to understand us today, and to make some efforts at rapprochement also perhaps.

[Ben-'Ami] Last year's meeting between you and your Polish counterpart gave birth to the possible opening of interest [last word in English] offices in both countries: of the Poles in Tel Aviv and of Israel in Warsaw. Are you scheduled to meet with other East European foreign ministers?

[Shamir] Yes. I will meet with the Polish foreign affairs minister and discuss with him the next stages in our bilateral relations, beyond the present framework accorded them. I am interested in maintaining relations, perhaps even expanding, it will be a good opportunity for us to discuss developments for the coming year. I will meet with additional East European foreign ministers, including Romania's of course. They have a new foreign affairs minister this time. Romania is very interested in Middle East problems, very much interested in maintaining close ties with us. This is a sort of a window for us in the direction of both the Arab and Soviet world. I will also meet with the Bulgarian foreign minister — this after meeting with him last year already — as well as the Hungarian foreign minister.

[Ben-'Ami] How about Third World countries? Africa?

[Shamir] I will meet with several African foreign ministers, including those of countries with which we do not yet have formal relations. Therefore, at their request, I am unable to say who they are. However, there will be a number of such foreign ministers involved with whom I will try to promote and possible also formalize relations.

[Ben-'Ami] What about a West or central European foreign minister? The Austrian foreign minister wants to see you. This will be the first meeting with a leader from the post-Waldheim Austria.

[Shamir] Yes, true. They asked for this meeting. I will meet with him and hear what he has or wants to say. In the meantime I hear that they are preparing for elections there. I will explain our stance, and that will be that, I believe.

[Ben-'Ami] Finally, Mr Shamir, this is in fact the last assembly for which you leave as a foreign minister. What is the importance of such meetings? Will you miss them?

[Shamir] They are important and of interest. It is an experience to meet with several dozen foreign ministers within a few days, each representing a different country, a different part of the world, a whole different set of problems. It is also good to introduce Israel to all of them. I certainly always derived satisfaction, and sometimes also encouragement, from these meetings.

On Peace, Settlements, Coalition

TA201220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Alan Ben-'Ami: time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] There are a few fields of governmental activity that are important. For instance, the economy. We have to continue to stablize the economy, and to find a possibility to proceed to a farther step of growth and increasing the GNP.

In the political field, I think we have to make a great effort in order to increase the chances of peace with our neighbors, especially with Egypt. We have to deepen our relations with Egypt. We have to have more personal contacts and to strive to get an understanding, a mutual understanding. And the same with other Arab countries, with other Arab neighbors. And, of course, on the international policy, we have to continue our close relationship with the United States, and if possible, to enlarge it. And, we have to look for some openings to find an understanding with the Soviet bloc.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you feel that the Soviets are likely to get more involved in Middle East peace efforts, and also improve their relations with Israel?

[Shamir] Well, it seems that the Soviets are interested in the political developments in our area. Unfortunately, we don't see yet any change in their attitude towards Israel.

[Ben-'Ami] With regard to Middle East peace efforts, where do you see the best avenue perhaps for a breakthrough, with Egypt, with Jordan, or somewhere else?

[Shamir] We have to try with Egypt and with Jordan. We have to try with both of them.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you have any particular ideas on how to get the process moving, particularly with Jordan? It seems to be perhaps in a deadlock at the moment, Jordan-Israeli negotiations.

[Shamir] I have some ideas, but I would prefer to keep it in the meantime for me.

[Ben-'Ami] For me now, what about the Palestinian part of the equation? What is your thinking on this? Where do you see possibilities here?

[Shamir] Well, the solution of this problem is, in my view, included in the scheme of the Camp David agreements. We have to proceed in this channel.

[Ben-'Ami] How, though? At the moment, no one except perhaps Israel — particularly your own party and yourself — seem to be supportive of the idea of the Camp David accord as of value, as a vehicle for peace negotiations.

[Shamir] It is still a vehicle, in spite of some voices coming from Egypt about the withdrawal from the Camp David agreements, about the annihilation of these agreements, but we cannot accept it. There cannot be any cancellation, any unilateral cancellation of an agreement. I think we have to stick to this agreement, especially in regard to the Palestinian problem.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the Palestinians, though? How do you see ways of encouraging them to come into negotiations with Israel, to pick leaders which are acceptable to Israel? There's still the PLO of course, which is claiming the right to talk for the Palestinians.

[Shamir] Well, everybody knows that we will not negotiate with the PLO. We will never consider them as partners for any peace talks.

[Ben-'Ami] Even if they were to accept 242, renounce terror?

[Shamir] It's not important what they will say. We don't trust them. We will never negotiate with the PLO and with their leaders.

[Ben-'Ami] How then will you find some leadership that will be acceptable to the Palestinians as well as to Israel?

[Shamir] Well, it demands an effort, a special effort to look for such leaders and I think that when the Arab-Palestinian population will understand that the PLO doesn't represent their interests, they will find their own leaders who will be ready to talk with us.

[Ben-'Ami] There are people who believe there's going to be an upsurge in settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria under a government led by yourself. What, in fact, are your plans or your thoughts about settlement in the year, 2 years ahead?

[Shamir] This activity has to continue. It has nothing to do with peace. We will have to increase this activity in the framework of our economic possibilities and according to the coalition agreement.

[Ben-'Ami] Does that mean that you are going to try and establish new settlements according to the coalition agreement? Anything up to 27 settlements can be established by this government.

[Shamir] We will try to do it in accordance with the coalition agreement.

[Ben-'Ami] And with regard to economic possibilities, is Israel economically in a position to allow settlement drives?

[Shamir] We will analyze these possibilities, and we will act in this framework.

[Ben-'Ami] With regard to the government itself — it's no secret, you yourself have said it — there are some quite substantial differences of opinion within the national unity government over a wide variety of issues. How do you see the future of the national unity government under your rotation, and do you accept that Labor, now that it is no longer holding the premiership, may be much more inclined to try and break up the government, perhaps seek new elections?

[Shamir] Without doubt, there are some dangers, we are facing some dangers, and there are difficulties, as there have been before. But we will have to overcome it, and until, and I said it many times, until the Arab factors will not come with new proposals that will satisfy, that would be accepted by the Labor Party, there is no reason to dissolve the national unity government.

[Ben-'Ami] You don't see such proposals on the way? The talks between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak, for example.

[Shamir] I don't see any sign of it.

Peres Interviewed on Results of U.S. Trip

TA201027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer: time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, you are returning to Israel very soon, and voices are already heard asking what Shim'on Peres achieved in the United States. Sources said to speak on behalf of the vice prime minister say Peres has not managed to convince the Americans on the international conference issue, that politically speaking Peres has not achieved anything.

[Peres] These sources apparently do not know what is happening, and this is the case often with these sources, if they indeed exist. We have reached full political agreement regarding the next stage: an international conference with the restrictions and framework appended to it beforehand. This has been reflected in the remarks by the U.S. secretary of state as well as other spokesmen. As for the economic sphere, we have made real, and I believe also highly valuable, achievements both in the United States and in Canada.

[Schiffer] What are you referring to when you speak of real gains in the economic sphere?

[Peres] I am not prepared to specify at the moment. It is more convenient, as the U.S. Administration also conceives of this, to specify matters a little later. However, it will not be too long before we will be able to speak more openly and clearly about what matters which have been achieved.

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, you told Canadian businessmen that the emphasis in Israel in the future should be placed on development plans; you said that money to settlements will not flow at the same pace as others might want it to flow.

[Peres] Absolutely. It is inconceivable to me that the government will decide to cut the defense, education and health budget in order to implement some Likud plan. The entire logic lying behind budget cuts is that of healing the economy in order to let Israel breathe again after 7 years of terrible suffocation. However, I am not here to lecture on ideology. Both in Canada and in the United States we are meeting with the economic and administration leaders and presenting new plans. I believe we also presented new thoughts on the international terror issue; we raised proposals which had considerable repercussions. We also raised proposals on promoting the economy on a mutual basis.

[Schiffer] In your recent appearances you have talked of the Soviet Union in a less firm tone, perhaps even an appeasing one, saying: We are not threatening; we are not presenting an ultimatum to the USSR. What do you intend to do with regard to the Soviets?

[Peres] In my opinion, we should use all channels of communication with the Soviet Union, both public and diplomatic. None of us can tell precisely what road leads to the Kremlin in order to bring about the opening of the Soviet gates. Under no circumstances would I have suggested that we lower our public tone. On the contrary, our claim is just and we should voice it loudly. We should enlist all possible forces — Jews, Christians, left-wing and right-wing, white and black — to fight for it. This is one of those issues for which the maximum public support could be enlisted. At the same time, to get the Soviet gates opened we should talk with the Russians themselves too. We know that this is what Kissinger did, what Senator Jackson did. Both of these avenues should be left open for use.

Paper on Relations With U.S. After Transfer

TA191027 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
19 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by Wolf Blitzer: "U.S. Praises Peres, Braces for Shamir"]

[Text] Washington — The recent visits to Washington by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin have underlined the generally strong state of American-Israeli relations on the eve of next month's transfer of power in Jerusalem. As far as the U.S. is concerned, Yitzhaq Shamir is going to have a tough act to follow.

Americans like the generally open and frank approach of the Labour leadership as compared to the more shrill tones heard during the Likud years in office under Menahem Begin and then Shamir. There is greater confidence and trust between the two governments than under the Likud regime.

Publicly, American officials maintain that ties will remain essentially untroubled after Peres swaps jobs with Shamir in October. Privately, there are some serious misgivings.

"We're hoping for the best, but bracing for the worst," said one American specialist on the Middle East. Like other U.S. officials, he clearly appreciated what he described as the "basically flexible" style of Peres and Rabin as opposed to a "certain rigidity" of Shamir and his Likud colleagues.

Even if there is not all that much difference in substance on key issues, diplomatic style - the way policy is stated - can make all the difference.

Reagan administration officials point out that Peres and Rabin while in opposition, were basically open-minded in reacting to President Reagan's September 1, 1982, peace initiative, whereas Begin's Likud-led coalition rejected it out of hand instantly.

Peres and Rabin are very sensitive to Israel's standing in America, especially with the administration and Congress. They tried, in their public and private statements during this month's visits, to underscore their willingness to take into account, as much as possible, America's major concerns in the Middle East.

The way they phrased their positions impressed the Americans. Instead of constantly declaring "No" and rejecting peace options. Peres and Rabin separately tried to find a path towards peace, thus placing responsibility for stalemate on the Arab side.

This was apparent when Peres addressed the Wangton Institute for Near East Policy on September 17 and when Rabin spoke before the Heritage Foundation a few days earlier. Both are influential Washington "think tanks."

There were many important State Department, Pentagon and White House officials, congressional staffers, journalists, academicians and others in the audiences, and most must certainly have emerged with an increased understanding of Israel's security concerns and of its readiness to take chances for peace.

Peres, during his two days of talks in Washington, won unusually strong kudos from Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, and many others. Israel's best friends in the Senate and House of Representatives were clearly delighted by Peres's performance during a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Reagan's carefully prepared remarks at a White House Rose Garden farewell of Peres began by noting that the prime minister was "a valued friend, a statesman, and a spokesman for peace," and leader of a country with which the U.s. has "deep and special ties." In insisting that some impressive progress had been achieved in recent weeks in the peace process. Reagan added: "No one has done more than Prime Minister Peres to that end. His vision, his statesmanship, and his tenacity are greatly appreciated here."

There is probably method in all the praise U.S. officials have been heaping on Peres this past week. Yes, they truly admire the prime minister. And yes, they will miss his style of operation. But they are also hoping to put some subtle pressure on Shamir.

[Text] By constantly referring to the wonderful development of American-Israeli relations these past two years — since Peres took office — they were serving notice on Shamir that any deterioration in the coming months would be blamed on new policies coming from Jerusalem. It was up to Shamir to maintain this currently very cordial state of ties by continuing the thrust of Israeli policy as expressed under Peres.

The Americans do not take the view that Peres is a "lame duck" leader now that he is due to give up the premiership. For one thing, they think it possible that he could once again become prime minister if the national unity government should collapse after the rotation.

Administration officials do not think a political crisis is likely in Jerusalem in the next few months. They are aware of the coalition's popularity, but they know that the potential for political turbulence is always present given the serious differences between Labour and the Likud on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

At the same time, the administration believes that the continuation of the coalition is important for Israel's economic development. No one is more sensitive than Shultz, for example, to the fact that a national unity government can get away with more painful economic reforms and austerity measures than could a Labour-led or Likud-led government.

The administration is expecting Israel to follow up the coalition's economic achievements by promoting policies which will lead to real growth. The Americans are urging Israel to accept further budget cuts and more far-reaching tax reform to stimulate the economy. They also want more "privatization" of government-owned industries. They also believe that there are investment opportunities waiting to be exploited.

Economic issues will be discussed in greater detail in the coming days when Finance Minister Moshe Nisim comes to Washington for talks with Shultz and Treasury Secretary James Baker. Nisim will also be attending the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Given the prevailing good will towards Israel, it is thought in Washington that the U.S. will find a way eventually to reduce the interest rates on outstanding Israeli loans from the U.S. Exactly how this will be done is unclear, but there is confidence it will happen.

As to the Middle East peace process, the Americans fear that it could be paralysed by Labour-Likud differences. Nevertheless, the U.S. is pursuing two immediate objectives: To strengthen Israeli-Egyptian relations; and to bring Jordan directly into the negotiating process and to challenge Israel's commitment to resolve the Palestinian question.

U.S. officials are encouraged by the Tabah arbitration agreement and the Peres summit with President Husni Mubarak.

But they are less optimistic about the prospect of King Husayn getting involved. There is still the deadlock over the issue of "authentic" Palestinian representation, for one thing.

Another problem is that of the Soviet Union. Few experts here believe that the Soviets will accept the two conditions put forward by the U.S. and Israel for their participation in an international conference — the re-establishment of Soviet-Israel diplomatic ties and the easing of the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Still, the U.S. will continue to go through the diplomatic motions even if there is scepticism about the results.

In the meantime, the Americans are waiting to see what — if any — changes come from Jerusalem after Shamir and Peres trade positions.

Rabin Discusses U.S. Aid, Antiterrorist Force

TA171850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has rejected the idea of an international force to combat terrorism and termed it impractical. The defense minister was speaking on his return from a 9-day visit to the U.S. Rabin also said he thought American aid would continue at present levels in the coming year. Sabra Chartrand reports from Tel Aviv:

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said the main thrust of his visit to Washington was to ensure that U.S. aid to Israel for 1987 and 1988 was no less than aid received in previous years and, if possible, even more. While he was in Washington, the House Appropriations Committee authorized $1.8 billion in military aid and $1.2 billion in economic aid to Israel. Rabin described his efforts to increase the share of U.s. aid without raising the dollar amount allocated by the American Government.

[Begin Rabin recording] What I tried to achieve, without raising the level, find other ways [word indistinct] equal treatment, recognition of Israel as a major non-NATO ally. I believe that I have had a positive response. [end recording]

Rabin voiced skepticism over the practicality of an international force to carry out antiterrorist operations, as was suggested in Washington. While maintaining that international cooperation against terrorism is essential, Rabin said it would not be advisable to limit the freedom of military action of individual states.

In response to questions on the recent spate of attacks against French UNIFIL soldiers in southern Lebanon, Rabin said that Israel would not allow any changes in the deployement of UNIFIL forces, as this would stand in direct contradiction of IDF efforts to secure the northern border.

Views ASL Status, UNIFIL Redeployment

TA211217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami at the end of the Cabinet session on 21 September — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Defense Minister, does the IDF plan to become more involved in southern Lebanon in the wake of the recent spate of attacks against the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]?

[Rabin] First of all, I would like to say that ever since the IDF completed its redeployment 15 months ago the ASL has been doing an excellent job. One must bear in mind that the ASL is in control of the security zone and Israel is committed to the existence of the security zone and, consequently, to assiting the ASL. The extent of Israel's involvement in activities in the security zone has depended and will continue to depend on the extent of terrorist activities against us. If terrorist activities against us and agains the security zone increase, our activities increase as well.

In the last 10 days there have been several attacks on ASL positions. I would like to remind you that despite the fact that two or three positions were initially captured they were immediately reconquered by the ASL.

Our policy is aimed at helping the ASL thwart any additional attacks in a devastating manner so as to inflict large casualties on the Hizballah fighters and the extremist Amal men who join them in these attacks and to make it clear to those settlements who massively collaborate with Hizballah that they will not be allowed to live in peace if we are not allowed to live in peace.

I am confident in the ability of the ASL to remain in control of the area as it has done to date and I believe this will be so. Perhaps at a certain stage we may have to increase our assistance to the ASL. However, this force has proven itself; it has overcome and it will continue to overcome the difficulties posed by outside elements.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your reaction to the demand voiced by the UN secretary general that the IDF pull out of the security zone altogether?

[Rabin] The State of Israel will not forsake its security. The existence of the security zone, the ASL, and the IDF'S assistance to the ASL and the security zone are prerequisites for preventing terrorist bodies in Lebanon supported by Iran and Syria, such as the Palestinian terrorist organizations and Hizballah, from hitting Israeli targets.

Therefore, our answer is clear. Our policy is based on three main points: First, we are not asking any government or nation or the mothers of UNIFIL soldiers to defend the State of Israel. If they so wish, they may pull their units out of Lebanon. Israel does not want French, Dutch, or Norwegian mothers to worry about the fate of their sons serving with UNIFIL.

Second, we are not demanding the evacuation of UNIFIL. It may stay, if it so wishes.

Third, we will not agree to a redeployment by UNIFIL that would harm and do away with the security zone under any circumstances whatsoever. Therefore, we will not agree to any change in UNIFIL'S deployment that entails a move south of the line it has been occupying for 8 years, from 1978 up to this day.

AL-QUDS Sees No Prospects for Peace Conference

TA191753 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
18 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Prospects of an International Peace Conference"]

[Text] Israeli Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced a few days ago that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be his sincere backer in his attempts to foil the concept of convening an international peace conference, which is still in the preliminary stages.

The idea of holding an international peace conference was initiated in the Carter-Brezhnev agreement of 1977; this concept then resulted in Anwar al-Sadat's visit to Israel — the same visit which led to the Soviet Union's expulsion from the arena of the Arab- Israeli conflict. The Soviet Union and most Arab countries are still totally convinced of the need to hold an international peace conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

Israel and the United States, however, have rejected the idea, and are acting to legitimize the approach of bilateral negotiations and separate agreements. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' meetings with King Hassan II and President Mubarak represented a real setback to the prospects of convening an international peace conference, as these meetings led to the strengthening of the position alleging the need for bilateral negotiations.

What is beyond doubt is that the rift between the PLO and Jordan on the one hand, and between the PLO and Syria on the other, directly contributed to undermining the prospects of convening an international peace conference. If we were to add to this the Arab world's lack of a political action plan, as well as the continuation of differences and polarization in the Arab world, the origin of Israeli-U.S. obduracy in rejecting an international conference becomes clear to us. The current positions of Arab countries help boost the trend of bilateral negotiations and separate agreements.

If we were to imagine an international conference being held under the present conditions in the Arab world, the difference in viewpoints and a lack of a joint political action plan would lead to bilateral negotiations.

Regarding the PLO, however, the continuing failure of efforts to mend the rifts and establish foundations for national unity also contribute to undermining the prospects of convening an international peace conference.

Therefore, Yitzhaq Shamir does not need backing from anyone to foil the concept of an international peace conference, since the concept is not valid under the present circumstances.

AL-SHA'B on Peres' Conditions for Conference

TA191610 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Peres Announces His Conditions"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is continuing to pursue his favorite hobby — public relations and propaganda. Whoever reads and listens to Peres' statements during his visit to the United States, however, sees in them clear intransigence and the imposition of conditions. The Israeli prime minister explains plainly that he is against the idea of an international conference, and that he gave his consent to the idea in Alexandria in order to provide a cover for Jordan to participate in the talks. He begins raising conditions for the Soviet Union that must be met before it has his permission to take part in the international conference. He also announces his refusal to permit the participation of Palestinians, and proposes an agenda and working procedures for the conference.

If this intransigence is to a large extent related to the U.S. position, it also stems, basically, from the disgraceful Arab impotence. If what Peres said about Egypt and Jordan asking Moscow to restore relations with Israel in order to facilitate the convening of the international conference turns out to be true, this will explain the extent of concessions by these regimes and their readiness to carry out the U.S.-Israeli conditions without trying to impose on the United States and Israel the conditions of recognizing the Palestinian people's rights.

Peres has thus aborted the attempts of Cairo and Amman to make a mountain out of a molehill from his remarks in Alexandria. At a time when Egypt's news media and officials are continuing to exult over their historic achievement in extracting Peres' agreement to the convening of an international conference, and while the Jordanian prime minister considers this "agreement" a step forward, the Israeli prime minister hastens to explain the true nature of what he means by an international conference.

Government Prepared To Expand IDF in Lebanon

TA210536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Three Israeli soldiers have been wounded in the security zone in south Lebanon. They were brought to Israel by helicopter for treatment. Reporter Alan Ben-'ami says that Israel is prepared to step up the number of its soldiers operating in the security zone to deal with the increased attacks by hostile groups in south Lebanon:

[Begin recording] Military sources say that two of the soldiers were slightly wounded and the third received moderate injuries when a mortar shell fell near them yesterday afternoon. The soldiers were on the edge of the security zone in the central sector of south Lebanon. A number of shells fell at various places in the zone yesterday, and the situation in the area is described as tense in the wake of the stepped up attacks by Shi'ite groups against Israel and south Lebanese army [SLA] soldiers, as well as UNIFIL troops. Defense Minister Rabin is to brief the Cabinet today on the situation and a senior Israeli official told me last night that Israeli activities will match those of hostile groups operating from south Lebanon. Israel wants to see the situation stable, he said, and the south Lebanese must realize that if there is no security for us there will be none for them. Defense sources say that Israel is prepared to step up the number of IDF soldiers operating in the security zone and to increase its aid to the SLA, which has seen more than a dozen men killed in recent days in attacks from Hizballah and Amal groups. Israeli sources deny reports that the SLA is on the brink to collapse, saying the 2,500-man force remains strong and pointing out that none of its positions have been lost to hostile forces, which themselves suffered heavy casualties in the recent clashes. Israeli officials also believe that the spate of intensive attacks and shellings of Israeli, SLA, and UNIFIL targets are part of an overall strategy by Lebanese Shi'ites led by the Hizballah group, but financed and directed by the Iranians. Once defense source says that increased support for the SLA will include not only weaponry and equipment, but more intensive training and improved defense systems. [end recording]

HADASHOT Says Iranians Training Hizballah

TA210920 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 21 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Alex Fishman]

[Text] Lebanese travellers say there are Iranians, apparently members of the Revolutionary Guards, among the Hizballah. The Revolutionary Guards members are training and instructing the Hizballah members in southern Lebanon. During the last few days Hizballah has been conducting a massive attack on army of southern Lebanon [ASL] positions in southern Lebanon. The Iranians are not actively involved in the fighting.

There are more signs of growing Iranian involvement in southern Lebanon: A map, with Persian writing, was found on the body of a Hizballah fighter killed during the recent fighting. On it there were arrows pointing the way from Iran to Iraq, and from there to Syria, Lebanon, and Jerusalem. On the map was written the following slogan: "The way to Jerusalem leads through Iraq and Lebanon." On the heads of dead Hizballah fighters there were red scarfs with a Persian inscription: "The way to Jerusalem."

According to the assessment of security circles in Israel approximately 100 Hizballah fighters were hurt in the attack on ASL positions over the last 10 days.

Senior Officers Cite Syrian Army Threat

TA201015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Senior officers on the Golan Heights believe Syria will be able to reach strategic parity with Israel if it maintains the pace of intensive entrenchment and buildup of its Army. In the opinion of these officers, after strategic parity is achieved Syria will be able to choose the date for war. At the same time, these officers say the Syrian Army on the Golan Heights is maintaining routine activity, and there are no signs that Damascus intends to launch a war in the near future.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar notes that since the Lebanese war the Syrian Army has grown by a third and also deployed its units north of the Mount Hermon heights on the Lebanese border. A deputy commander of a formation deployed on the Golan Heights told our correspondent that the Syrian Army is today the largest and worst threat to Israel and that the IDF should rely on the assumption that the preparations and training by the Syrian Army are aimed at furthering an offensive.

Youth Killed in Rafah Demonstration 20 Sep

TA201615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] There was a violent demonstration in Rafah today. Several dozen youths threw stones at soldiers who were trying to impose order. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that when their lives were in danger, they fired into the air.

A wounded youth, 21, who had been shot, was taken to the Khan Yunus state hospital and a short time later died of his wounds. His family claims he was hit during the demonstration by shots fired by the soldiers. Our correspondent reports that the youth's body has been taken to the Abu Kabir Pathological Institute to check whether he really was hit by the soldiers' fire.

Our correspondent points out that over the past few days there have been several demonstrations in the Gaza Strip to mark the 4th anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

Wage Agreement Reached in Private Sector

TA191220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] A wage agreement has been reached in the private business sector. The Histadrut secretary and the chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Economic Organizations have managed to overcome the difficulties that had prevented the signing of the framework agreement. Our correspondent Tal Rabina reports that it was decided that the starting salary in the private sector will be 400 shekels, retroactive to 1 September, and will be raised to 450 shekels in March 1987. The validity of the wage clause of the agreement will expire in March 1987, but the other clauses of the agreement will be valid until March 1988.

The bodies concerned are slated to ratify the agreement on the coming Sunday, and if no disagreements arise it will be signed on Monday.

'Crucial' Papers on Shin Bet Affair Withheld

TA220711 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
22 Sep 86 pp 1,2

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Text] Crucial documents and testimony were withheld from the police officers probing the Shin Bet (General Security Service) affair, according to sources close to the investigation.

The sources say that Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] 'Azri'el Nevo, the prime minister's military aide, did not hand over to the police documents pertaining to the affair.

They also say that attorney Ram Kaspi, who played an important role in securing presidential pardons for four Shin Bet executives, invoked the confidentiality of the lawyer-client relationship and did not pass on to the police information he had obtained during the night the president had issued the pardons.

Nevo, contacted yesterday by THE JERUSALEM POST in New York where he is accompanying Prime Minister Peres, denied the allegations.

Nevo said: "The story is essentially not true. Everything that I was asked for, I gave. I am sure that these charges have not come from the investigators."

The inviolability of the lawyer-client relationship, invoked by Kaspi, is guaranteed under section 90 of the Israel Bar Law. Kaspi refused to comment on the report last night.

One document not given to the police is the protocol of the cabinet discussion held the night of last June 24, when the presidential pardons were granted.

Before transferring the completed police dossier to Attorney-General Yosef Harish last week, Police Inspector-General David Kraus refused to answer a reporter's question on whether the police investigators had obtained all the documents they had requested. Kraus said, however, that the police were confident that they had a "full understanding of the events surrounding the bus no. 300 killings and coverup."

Last Wednesday, less than 24 hours before the dossier was presented to Harish, police investigators again questioned Vice Premier Shamir at his Foreign Ministry office. Shamir was premier at the time of the bus hijack.

One of the main points put to Shamir was former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom's contention that other Shin Bet executives, besides himself, had heard directly from Shamir about the cover-up.

One of these executives had told Shalom that, just a few weeks after the April 12, 1984 bus hijacking, Shamir had told him: "Don't worry, the guys in the tender [pickup truck] will be all right." The two Arab hijackers were reportedly killed by Shin Bet operatives in the back of a tender.

But in their testimony to the police, these executives denied having had any direct contact with Shamir on the matter.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Returns From Talks in Italy

LD192244 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia returned to Algiers this afternoon at the end of an official visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party. This visit, which took part in the framework of relations between the two parties, afforded the opportunity for the head of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat to have a series of political discussions with several Italian leaders. These discussions essentially concerned bilateral relations, cooperation, the international issues of the day, first and foremost the Mediterranean.

Reports To Bendjeded

LD202134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, received Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee at the presidential palace today. Brother Messaadia submitted to the president a review of the talks he and the accompanying party delegation had in Italy with the various Italian partisan groups.

LIBYA

People's Bureau Rejects Mediation With U.S.

LD221138 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1100 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (JANA) — In a dispatch from Khartoum, *REUTER* reported a statement by Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of Sudan's Supreme Council of State, in which he said that Norman Anderson, the U.S. ambassador to Sudan, has welcomed Sudan's offer to mediate between the United States and the Libyan Jamahiriyah to reduce tension between them. Al-Banna was also quoted as saying that the U.S. ambassador welcomes any initiative to reduce tension with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to affirm that the Great Jamahiriyah cannot accept mediation with the U.S. Administration as long as Reagan heads that administration, for the following reasons:

— Ever since he came to power, Reagan has been carrying out a policy of official state terrorism against the Libyan people and the Arab nation.
— He has escalated his hostile campaign against the Great Jamahiriyah in the political, economic, military, and propaganda levels.
— He has launched a direct aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah in a treacherous attack on Tripoli and Banghazi, and caused the death of scores of innocent civilians.
— He has exercised various forms of pressure on the friends and allies of the United States to boycott the Great Jamahiriyah economically and politically.
— The hostile statements by officials of the Reagan administration have fed a wide-scale campaign aimed at distorting the reputation of the Great Jamahiriyah and inciting other states against it.
— The Reagan administration has adopted comprehensive economic and trade measures, including the freezing of Libyan Arab funds in the United States and in U.S. banks outside the United States. The Reagan administration has also banned U.S. companies and citizens from carrying out any business activities in the Great Jamahiriyah or on its behalf.

While it recalls these hostile stands by the Reagan administration and condemns them once again, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison affirms the Great Jamahiriyah's categorical rejection of any mediation with the present U.S. Administration.

UN Envoy Condemns U.S. Expulsion of Soviets

LD191938 Tripoli JANA in English
1740 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 15, Al-fatih 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, the permanent representative of Great al-Jamahiriya at the United Nations has described the act committed by U.S. State Department against Soviet diplomats accredited to the UN as representing a flagrant violation of the simplest rules of international law and diplomatic relaitons.

In comments he made to the correspondent of TASS, Mr. Al-Turayki says that U.S. Administration is arrogantly violating the agreement over the central establishments of the United Nation Organization and the commitments it has voluntarily pledged itself to honour. This administration is trying now to monopolize the 'right' [single quotation marks as received] of taking repressive measures towards the UN member states. This act entails grave consequences. Therefore, the world community should repulse it resolutely.

AL-ITTIHAD: Al-Qadhdhafi 'Ready' To Receive PLO

JN201628 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
19 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Diplomatic and Palestinian sources have told *Al-Ittihad* that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that his country is ready to receive all of the PLO groups, including the Fatah Movement, if these groups want to move their offices to Tripoli. The sources pointed out that Al-Qadhdhafi made this announcement during his recent meeting with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash. Informed Palestinian sources also told *Al-Ittihad* that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department and member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee is scheduled to arrive in Libya between 20 and 22 September to hold talks with Libyan officials.

DFLP Chief Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD220011 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1730 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli 21 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received a cable from DFLP General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah in which he lauded the support offered by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution to the Palestinian revolution. He stressed that the Arab Palestinian people fully appreciate the brave stands of the leader of victory and defiance Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and of the Arab Libyan people who stand firmly in confronting U.S. conspiracies which seek to impose a liquidation settlement on the Palestinian question.

Brother Hawatimah underlined, in his cable, the prominent role and the extreme bravery of the brother leader of victory and defiance in checking the U.S. invasion and arrogance and the rational confrontation with the 10th crusade campaign led by Israel's rabid dog "Reagan" against the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

Nayif Hawatimah affirmed the Palestinian revolution's stand by the Arab Libyan people's side in their brave struggle against the plots of Israel's rabid dog Reagan administration and the Zionist gangs.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Graduates of Military Colleges

LD210901 Tripoli JANA in English
0817 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al-Fatih 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution yesterday met with the graduates of military colleges. The leader of the revolution issued final instructions on new tasks of the students as they join their military units after graduation.

Receives GUNT Officials

LD210905 Tripoli JANA in English
0819 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahar al Fatih 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution yesterday met with members of the Chadian Transitional Government of National Unity in presence of President Goukouni Oueddei, the supreme president of the revolution and president of the legal Transitional Government of National Unity in Chad.

'Revolutionary Forces' Conference Delegates Arrive

LD200857 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0715 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Sep (JANA) — Dr Jerome Marojama Razanabahiny, leader of the Popular Front for National Unity and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar, Theophile Andrianoelisoa, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and other members of the Malagasy delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to attend the African Revolutionary Forces Conference to be held in the Great Jamahiriyah during the coming week. (Hamzah Julbar), president of the Mauritius Al-Fatih Club and members of his delegation also arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to participate in the conference.

Islamic Society Conference Ends; Results Summarized

LD212035 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Sep (JANA) — The Third International Islamic Call Conference concluded its work here yesterday evening. Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif, secretary of the International Islamic Call Society, secretary of the International Council for Islamic Call, in his address at the final session, stressed that all the programs and plans adopted by the conference will be implemented in the near future for the well-being of Islam and Muslims everywhere.

Dr al-Sharif pointed out that the resolutions, recommendations, and all the remarks put forward by the participants will come into force to realize the dignity and standing of all Muslims in all parts of the world.

The Third General Conference for Islamic Call at the end of its work, issued a statement in which it considered the speech of the brother leader as one of the fundamental documents of the conference. The conference condemned the crusader-Zionist colonial assault to which the Muslims are being exposed.

It decided that it should be confronted by the call for a holy jihad and the setting up of a fund or a bank for all Muslims to collect alms tax [zakah], alms, and contributions from every Muslim in order to finance and put into action the great historic Islamic work, which can only be achieved through jihad, confrontation, and practical preparation to effect this great civilizational assault.

The conferees decided that to confront the colonial crusader Zionist threats and attempts to demand the withdrawal of Islamic deposits from foreign banks to be invested in the Islamic countries for the service of Islam and Muslims and to offer financial assistance from the rich Islamic countries to the Islamic societies, bodies, and establishments which adhere to the true Islamic movement.

The statement explained that the conference dealt with the subject of financing the Islamic Call and the post-oil world. It paid attention to the results which would ensue from the drop in the revenue from oil exports on the available capabilities of some Islamic countries and organizations to back Islamic work and activity and the need demanded from those who are carrying out such work and activities to concentrate on developing their own resources.

The conference recommended that work should depend, first of all, on one's capabilities and on developing these capabilities through all means in order to achieve the self-financing of all the Islamic organizations and bodies, and in order for foreign backing to be within the bounds of the dictated utmost necessities, which will serve one's capabilities. There are a number of ways that can be adopted to obtain sources of income for all various Islamic groupings, among them charitable covenants and wills, Islamic tax funds, and the setting up of individual economic projects and partnerships with others.

The conference emphasized the importance of utilizing the various information media to explain the issues of the Muslims, to publicize their culture, and to confront the falsehood and the lies of the one-sided flow of information dished out by the Zionist crusader news agencies.

The conference stressed the importance of setting up cultural centers and educational institutes for the Muslim sons and the training of qualified preachers to confront the crusade and Christian preaching movements.

The conferees recommended the application of the Islamic shari'ah in practical life and the setting up of a body or an organization of lawyers and judges to draw out the concept of an international Islamic code to govern relations and to settle Muslims' problems without subservience or resorting to non-Islamic laws.

The conference stressed that the only way to ensure Islamic Arab right in Palestine is by escalating Islamic jihad for the sake of God through popular liberation war away from the tables of treachery, negligence, and surrender.

In its final statement, the conference condemned the restoration of relations by some African countries with the Zionist gangs.

The conference — conscious of the dimensions of the major plot hatched by the colonial and Zionist forces and their agents to seize Egypt, the heart of Arabism and Islam and especially the blessed Al-Azhar, and the partner of struggle and jihad for the liebration of Palestine from the Tatars and the crusaders — reiterated the need to intensify efforts and to continue the struggle to liberate Egypt and to restore it for the well-being of its Arab Islamic nation.

The conference saluted the struggling and steadfast Lebanese people who are challenging Zionism and the crusades.

The conference appealed to the Islamic peoples to ask the two parties to the conflict in the Iraq-Iran war to stop this war, which is a sedition nurtured by the circles hostile to Islam and the Muslims.

The conference saluted the Great Jamahiriyah for supporting the cause of the Muslims in southern Philippines. The conference welcomed the meeting that took place between the chairman of the Moro Liberation Movement and the president of the Philippines Corazon Aquino to settle the Muslim question.

The conference recommended that the Muslims be in the forefront of the defenders of freedom, equality, and justice and to stand against repression, division, and injustice in southern Africa. It appeals to all the Muslim African youth to respond to the call of the leader of the revolution to join the ranks of the defendants of Africa's freedom. The conference decided to restructure the International Council noting that the Islamic Call Society is an international society to be named the International Islamic Call Society, Headquarters Tripoli, the Great Jamahiriyah with the same purpose and aims outlined by its statute and its organizational structure, to be composed of the General Congress, the International Council for Islamic Call, the General Secretariat, and its General Secretary, and its Executive Committee.

Opposition Figures View Future of Al-Qadhdhafi

PM191506 Paris LE MATIN in French
11 Sep 86 p 8

[Sabrina Mervin and Maria Blacque-Belair report: "The 10 Organizations Which Want To Overthrow Al-qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] "There are many reasons why the Libyans oppose Al-Qadhdhafi — tribal, regional, political, social, and so forth," a former Libyan Army colonel, living in exile, explained. "Anybody might decide to flee, from the businessman who can no longer do business, to a father who refuses to send his children to the Army, and including all those who are simply frightened." After the monarchists, the intellectuals and technocrats went over to the other side and refused to follow the doctrine laid down in the Green Book, which was deemed to be utopian and naive. Then there were disappointed students, traders who were the victims of nationalization, and clerics who did not like Al-Qadhdhafi's concept of Islam. This collection of people gave rise to around 10 organized groups with very different ideologies which in fact only agree on one point: Al-Qadhdhafi's regime must be overthrown. [passage omitted]

The Libyan opposition, which is supported by various Arab countries, suffers the effects of their policies. Iraq only gave its aid after the war with Iran started, and some malicious people allege that the opposition radio programs broadcast from Iraq are more concerned with glorifying [Iraqi President] Saddam Husayn than with criticizing Al-Qadhdhafi. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi told Saddam Husayn that he would change camp and support Iraq instead of Iran in exchange for the extradition of Salvation Front members. The Iraqi head of state rejected the proposal outright. [Moroccan King] Hassan II is accused of having "sold" 'Umar Muhashi and other Libyan oppositionists at the time of his about-face in Oujda where he signed the treaty sealing his alliance with Libya which was recently broken off.

"Our situation reflects the tensions in the Arab world," according to 'Abd al-Munim al-Huni, who lives in exile in Cairo. "Foreign powers are prepared to make use of us without really wanting to help us." The moderate Arab countries are not the only ones to want to rid themselves of the Libyan revolution "guide." They look rather soft compared with the Americans. The latter started by trying to destabilize Al-Qadhdhafi in the early Eighties. At that time they offered their help to the National Democratic Grouping on three conditions: no affiliation with the Muslim Brotherhood, no inappropriate relations with the PLO, and a say in the choice of a leader, preferably a former member of the Al-Qadhdhafi government. The offer was declined. The grouping is very particular on matters of independence. "This is what our members are working for," Muhammad Buwaysir, its representative, explained, "We do not want professional oppositionists under foreign influence."

The National Struggle Movement has its own view on possible U.S. aid: "We are Arabs, you understand," a former officer said emphatically. Tahir Murgham, of the Libyan Liberation Organization thinks it is "possible to accept the Americans' support if it is unconditional." [Libyan National Party member] Mustafa al-Burki would "even agree with them if they made a serious attempt to kill Al-Qadhdhafi..." Opinions vary greatly although everybody described the U.S. raid on 15 April as a "terrorist" maneuver!

The Libyan Salvation Front which is regularly accused of being in the pay of the United States and being manipulated by the CIA, denied this. "The Americans do not really help us," one of its members complained. "There are between 5,000 and 6,000 Libyans in Egypt — enough to form an army. The United States could force one of Libya's neighbors to agree to the installation of training camps... But they only make promises!" The front's secretary general, for his part, is not asking for military aid or financial support.

"The government is not prepared to support the Libyan opposition," a State Department official said recently, "because it is not convincing enough!" One oppositionist has a different view of the situation: According to him the CIA has approached several prominent people, including him, offering them the opportunity to take over from Al-Qadhdhafi. Given their constant refusal to cooperate, the CIA abandoned this idea. However, the question remains unanswered. The Americans do not agree among themselves on what attitude to adopt with Libyan oppositionists likely to agree to cooperate, but who are afraid of being compromised.

"Al-Qadhdhafi is finished!" another oppositionist exclaimed, "he will not survive more than 3 months..." The more cautious oppositionists think that although the atmosphere is right for hastening his fall, they must tread carefully. The bulk of the "work" consists of consolidating the links established inside the country, where there is underlying discontent, and of establishing new ones. Some people advocate violence, but others reject it. "Instead of training 200 or 300 people, who would form a derisory force against Al-Qadhdhafi's army, we prefer to recruit people in his army," Muhammad Buwaysir of the National Democratic Grouping explained. Indeed no change can be envisaged without the army's support, and a palace coup is more likely than an offensive from outside. Nonetheless the role which the oppositionists intend to play in any attempt to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi must not be disregarded.

MAURITANIA

West African Economic Community Ends Session

Communique Issued

AB191054 Paris AFP in French
1811 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 18 Sep (AFP) — The ministerial conference of the West African Economic Community [CEAO], which ended in the Mauritanian capital on Wednesday evening, recommended the holding of an extraordinary session on the organization's financial problems, a communique issued on Thursday announced. The communique also said that the ministerial session had approved of the implementation of the directives given by the last CEAO summit concerning, in particular, the concept of integration and a critical analysis of the community's performances.

The ministers also decided to maintain the CEAO General Secretariat's current administrative structure, and proposed accompanying measures to improve the administration of its departments. They also amended the organization's financial and accounting systems, as well as the general status of CEAO personnel, the communique said finally, but it did not give any details on these amendments.

Chairman Satisfied

AB190910 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers of the West African Economic Community ended in Nouakchott yesterday evening at the CMSN headquarters. The closing ceremony was chaired by the minister of economy and finance, Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal, who expressed satisfaction with the outcome of this extraordinary session.

PRC Trade Minister, Delegation Hold Talks

LD192022 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Major N'diaye Kane, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of health and social welfare, today received Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who is on a working visit to our country.

The PRC vice minister of communications, who is a member of the PRC delegation, said that Zheng Tuobin's visit has enabled him to hold fruitful talks with Mauritanian leaders, foremost among whom is Colonel Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya. He added: The talks made it possible to exchange views on the ways to strengthen Mauritanian-Chinese Cooperation in all fields. The Chinese official said that during the visit one of the most important projects implemented by China in our country was inaugurated, namely the Port of Friendship [Mina' al-Sadaqah]. He said that the port, which is a vivid example of Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation, will undoubtedly contribute to the development of Mauritania's economy.

In conclusion the Chinese official thanked the Mauritanian Government and people for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the Chinese delegation in our country.

The PRC delegation led by Zheng Toubin was received today by Rural Development Minister Messoud Belkhair. The PRC Government delegation is scheduled to leave Nouakchott for home today.

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Departs for New York UN Session

LD201330 Rabat MAP in English
1221 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Rabat, Sept 20 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali left here Saturday heading for New York. Filali will lead the Moroccan delegation to the works of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Urges Popular Mobilization Against SPLM

JN201811 Khartoum SUNA in English
1750 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 20 (SUNA) — The mobilization of the masses to confront the SPLM is necessary because the latter is tool for a foreign power and wants to undermine the political and social system in the country, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said here today.

Addressing a session for the Sudanese Workers Trade Unions Federation here today Al-Mahdi recalled the efforts exerted by his government with the SPLM for settling the southern rebellion adding that the SPLM leadership insited on continuing the war instead of resortint to dialogue.

The differences between the government and the SPLM did not pose a stumbling block before the convening of the constitutional conference to settle the issue, Al-Mahdi said in his speech.

Urging for rallying of backing to the mobilization Al-Mahdi said that the masses must defend their values and the system of government they consented which guarantees the principal freedoms and rights. [sentence as received] However the prime minister did not reveal the foreign power which he said it is behind the SPLM. [sentence as received]

On Southern Security

JN211635 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1453 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has stressed that no considerable military or security threats are present in any region in southern Sudan. At his news conference today, Al-Mahdi said that the security disturbances and the military operations in the south have precluded the existence of any means of production to meet the citizens' needs. He added that this necessitated relief aid to these citizens. He stressed that measures have been taken to open the land and river routes, and the railraods.

Al-Mahdi pointed out that a Sudanese delegation is currently visiting Uganda to discuss the problems resulting from the security disturbances on the Sudanese-Ugandan borders, and to reactivate the roads from Nimule to Juba. transportation through Tambura, and from Juba to Waw. He said that a decision has been made to reopen the Malakal and Juba airports, and that the government is about to complete the necessary measures to reopen the Waw airport.

On Southern Administration Plan

JN211631 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1450 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Sep (SUNA) — A decision will not be made on the administration of southern Sudan until after obtaining an appropriate [word indistinct] from the southern forces. This was announced today, Sunday, by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. At a news conference today, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pointed out that a proposal on running the affairs of southern Sudan will be discussed next Wednesday. He said that this proposal will be based on three principles. The first principle states that the authorities between the north and the south should abide by the 1972 autonomy agreement for the southern region, bypassed through a new amendment at the constitutional conference. [sentence as received] The second principle concentrates as a region and the third principle stresses the need for administrative regions to be established in southern Sudan, providing that these regions are the basis for the administrative divisions in light of the developments which required the establishment of decentralization in the country. [sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi called on the forces in southern Sudan to agree on the need for balance among the political forces in each region, or to commit themselves to working against rebellion and violence and to abide by the peaceful solution within the framework of the constitutional conference.

On Foreign Relations, Al-Qadhdhafi

JN211643 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1435 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that the energy minister's visit to Iran is part of an effort to abandon the blocks policy pursued by the defunct May regime and begin open relations with all countries. At a news conference today, he said: We do not want to follow the steps of any side or to establish relations with any country at the expense of another country. He added: Relations with the United States and Egypt were at the expense of relations with the Soviet Union, and we are reconsidering this situation without being against Egypt or the United States. We are seeking Sudan's interests in these relations, which should be promoted on a positive basis.

Regarding Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Sudan, Al-Mahdi explained that the visit did not take place at the expense of any side and that it took place only within the open relations, adding: Everyone should understand that our relations with others are not determined by any side, that Sudan has many domestic problems and many neighbors, and that it is in Sudan's interest to establish balanced relations based on good neighborliness.

Al-Mahdi also said: My visits depend to a certain extent on foreign aid and we are trying to end our dependence on this aid within 2 years. Until then, we want those who assist us to know that we will do our best. Canada, for example, has decided to freeze its debts to the Third World countries until the end of the current century and there are other voices urging the handling of the debt issue in a new way.

Al-Mahdi also said that there is an impression that what is taking place in the south is similar to what was taking place during the era of the defunct May regime, adding: There are some problems to be dealt with through peaceful means. We want to explain our views on these problems to the outside world. We preserve human rights and safeguard the basic freedoms although Garang's movement raises arms without any justification for terrorizing the citizens. He also affirmed that the failure to solve the southern problem is not due to the government's negligence. He added: We want to promote our relations with the United States without any kind of subservience because no Sudanese leader can establish foreign relations apart from a popular approval.

On Al-Qadhdhafi's Initiative

JN211656 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1456 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Sep (SUNA) — Regarding Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's initiative to stop fighting in southern Sudan and his talks with Ethiopian officials, Al-Mahdi said at his news conference: We do not know anything about them; however the Sudanese ambassador in Tripoli met with the Libyan leader yesterday and Al-Qadhdhafi told him that his visit to Ethiopia was positive and that he has reviewed the points of agreement which were reached previously with John Garang.

Al-Mahdi pointed out that the negotiations before the downing of the civilian airliner were aimed at reaching a cease-fire agreement and at holding a constitutional conference. However, he said factors [word indistinct] have undermined these approaches and the situation has deteriorated so that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi believed that proceeding from his relations with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam he should play a role in achieving peace. Al-Mahdi said that Al-Qadhdhafi has realized our approach to peacefully settle the southern Sudan issue.

Appoints Northern Regions Governors

JN211549 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1430 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi issued a decision today appointing the governors of the northern regions and the national capital. The appointments are as follows: Karam Muhammad Karam as commissioner of the national capital, Faruq Isma'il as governor of the Central Region, Dr 'Abd al-Nabi Ahmad as governor of Darfur Region, Brigadier General Muhammad 'Uthman Karrar as governor of the Eastern Region, retired Major General 'Abd al-'Aziz Amin as governor of the Northern Region, and lawyer Muhammad 'Ali al-Murdi as governor of Kordofan Region.

At a news conference held today, Al-Mahdi said that these governors were appointed in accordance with Paragraph A of Article 161 of the Transitional Constitution which stipulates that the northern regions and the national capital should be administered on the basis of decentralization under the provisions of a law to be enacted by the legislative authority. Al-Mahdi said that in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Transitional Constitution, the Council of Ministers will issue a decision organizing the administration of the northern regions and the national capital and including the appointment decision before the enactment of the organizational law by the legislative authority.

Al-Mahdi urged the appointed governors to adopt a national policy to safeguard public funds; maintain tribal balance and norms in all walks of life; concentrate on security, citizens' lives, and services; coordinate between the center and the region; and prepare the regions to adopt relief activities to overcome their problems. Al-Mahdi said that new committees will replace the current administrations to participate in responsibilities, adding that the committees will be set up on the basis of the percentage of votes in the recent elections before drawing up a new plan for electing the new governors.

Education Minister Meets Soviet Charge

EA192158 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
2145 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bakri Ahmad 'Adil, minister of education and instruction and chairman of the Sudanese National Committee, today met his excellency the Soviet charge d'affaires. The minister welcomed the return of cultural and educational links between Sudan and the Soviet Union. The meeting dealt with the education and the assistance which Sudan requires in this field. The two sides have agreed to draw up a specific program to implement the educational and cultural agreement concluded between the two countries.

Radio SPLA Comments on Resumption of Aid Flights

EA202122 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary entitled "The UN and Relief for Sudan"]

[Text] We comment on the UN and relief for the Sudan. The government in Khartoum announced last weekend that it was going to resume air services to Malakal and Juba. The announcement was followed by another from the UN agency operations office in Khartoum that the UN and a consortium of aid relief agencies were to fly food and medical consignments to Malakal by using a C-130 transport plane. These two announcements gave rise to a state of debate between certain news media and some officials of the SPLM/SPLA over the weekend. The debate was continued into this week.

There is little for the movement to discuss with regard to the public declaration made by the prime minister and minister of defense of the Sudan, but we would like to remind the public that the warning issued on 15th August 1986 by the SPLM/SPLA political military High Command has not been revoked. As a military order, this means that it is the duty of all SPLA commanders and their units to comply with what is expected of them. The August 15th warning declared that all aircraft flying without permission from the SPLA over the airspace under the SPLA control would be shot down. Civilian aircraft were included in the warning for two main reasons. The Sudanese Air Force has suffered serious blows from the SPLA air defense units. The government in Khartoum resorted to using civilian planes for transporting its troops military equipment and food supplies to the besieged garrisons in War Zone 1. Another compelling reason for doing so was that the relief food supplies had never reached the civilian population, since the government, as shown by what happened in Waw and Juba recently, (?seized) the suplies for their own use, leaving the intended recipients to starve to death. In addition to these two considerations, the SPLA has concrete evidence that food supplies by relief organizations has been used by the government to feed its army.

Several weeks ago, for instance, bags of wheat flour and other food items bearing marks of their donors were flown to Bor garrison. The frightened pilot dropped these bags to the SPLA forces deployed around Bor town. See Issue No 10 of our news letter. So much for the government and its efforts to use food relief supplies for feeding its starving army.

Before we comment on the announcement by the UN emergency operations office in Khartoum, we must make our position crystal clear with regard to the UN. We in the SPLM/SPLA strongly believe that the august world body does have a role to play in the world. The UN's efforts to promote peace among the nations of the world is commendable in spite of the frustrations with which the organizations well-intentioned moves are sometimes characterized. The difficulties confronting the UN in the missions that it is undertaking are mainly external and should not be blamed on it.

If in the past it had certain shortcomings in assisting victims of natural and man-made disasters, the UN has achieved commendable humanitarian work among the famine-afflicted peoples of the world. For more than 2 years now, the UNHCR [UN Human Rights Commission] has been providing thousands of the Sudanese people displaced by the current war with food, medicines, and clothes. It would have even provided shelter to them if the refugees worth mentioning that we have been receptive of the recent appeal by the secretary general of the UN in which he requested the movement to cooperate in letting relief itself supplies through the war zone. The people in the south who are to benefit from humanitarian gestures are in the countryside under our control. These persons constitute more than 90 percent of the total population. For supplies to reach these famished people who are physically in contact with the movement, these organizations must intimately involve in channelling assistance to them. [as heard] All said we are not insensitive to human suffering. We have been seeking and shall continue to seek help from humanitarian organizations ready to alleviate the hardships imposed on our fellow countrymen.

It was this concern by the movement that led to the creation of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitaiton Agency, SRRA, whose name had changed to an association more than a year ago. This body, which has branches in several countries, is a nonpolitical and nonmilitary organization. All its officials are civilians. The aim of the association is to solicit, coordinate, and channel relief supplies to the victims of famine or to displaced Sudanese who are not under the control of the Khartoum government. As the movement is national in character, the association has a program for the whole country and should extend its operations to any part of the Sudan under the control of the SPLM/SPLA. We are convinced that the UN observes neutrality in internal conflicts such as the current one in the Sudan. It follows that the announcement made by the emergency official forgets that this noble stand by the organization should be made in this light.

Apart from that there is some dirty game that Khartoum would like to push the UN into. When the SPLA gave a public warning on 15th August to all aircraft, the following day the prime minister and minister of defense allowed a civilian aircraft to fly to War Zone 1. When the SPLA unit near Malakal acted under orders to confront the defiance by Khartoum, the government had a reason to break the dialogue with us. The prime minister was not in favor of the peace process anyway. Apart from finding a pretext to discontinue peace talks with us, the Khartoum government had a cause to project our image to the Sudanese, by which the ruling circles mean members of their clans, and to the world as violent. The lesson which can be drawn from the Sudan Airways airliner which the SPLA downed on 16th August is that Khartoum will never hesitate a minute to sacrifice others if by doing so it could score some political point. According to the calculation of the government, if the SPLA shot down a UN plane with its officials on board that will be the surest way of bringing the wrath of the more than 150 nations making up the organization on the movement. The UN official in Khartoum, who is aware of the traditional neutrality of his employer, should not insist on flying to the south without obtaining permission from us. If he thinks that by talking with the rebels who have no legitimacy he will offend Khartoum, then he must bear in mind that even if no legality has been conferred on us we do matter in Sudanese affairs. The only way out is for all organizations who are concerned with saving the lives of the people in War Zone 1 to meet and consult with the officials of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association. That will be of help to the organizations and the victims.

Radio SPLA Reports on Recent Combat Operations

Station Captured Near Juba

EA191731 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion under command of Captain Clay Riak Makol attacked and captured Magabi enemy station about 12 miles northeast of Juba town. The enemy force was composed of police, prisons and wildlife soldiers. Our correspondent accompanying Rhino Battalion says that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and material. Two mark-four rifles bearing numbers 410065 and 302257 and 24 magazines of Bren machinegun and some sacks of wheat flour and tins of cooling oil were captured.

The enemy force was scattered and the remnants ran to Juba in disarray, and our forces captured some important documents belonging to the enemy. [passage omitted]

And a report just received from our correspondent in the area said that SPLA forces are now operating between (Makau) and (Momfas) (?and) (Silimin) and Juba. A spokesman of the SPLA-SPLM High Command has again warned the residents of Juba town to evacuate the town so that they are not caught in crossfire.

Units Attack, Capture Garrisons

EA191752 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA units of Mazlum Battalion, led by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deg Along, staged a successful attack on the Khartoum Army Garrison in Renk Town, on 9 September. At least seven enemy soldiers were killed and an unspecified number of them wounded. The battle started with violent shelling from (Tayweir), which our forces captured. [passage omitted]

On 7 September, units of Mazlum Battalion attacked forces of the central reserve in the area of Abu Khadrah and captured it. In this battle, six soldiers from the central reserve were killed, and the remnants fled to Renk on foot. [passage omitted] Our correspondent later confirmed that the number of those killed in these battles was 32 soldiers, including an officer with the rank of major.

Battalions Coordinate Bombardment

EA202121 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Twelve enemy soldiers have been killed and many others wounded as a result of a coordinated bombardment by combined SPLA units of Mut, Khazuq and Tiger Battalions in Bentiu on 13 September 1986. A number of buildings in the enemy garrison were gutted by shellfire. [passage omitted] SPLA forces of (?Acuil Manyang) task force under the command of Captain Moses Mut Jok, made a successful raid on enemy garrison in Jummayzah on 17 September 1986. The fight, which lasted for 3 hours, left over 17 enemy dead and several others wounded. One building inside the enemy garrison and two foxholes were destroyed. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

KUNA: Former Minister Essebsi Named Envoy To Rome

LD192311 Kuwait KUNA in English
1524 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 19 (KUNA) — Former Tunisian foreign minister and the current state minister for foreign affairs, respectively Baji Caid Essebsi and Mahmoud Mistiri will be appointed as ambassadors abroad.

According to daily *Al Akhbar* published here Friday, Essebsi will be appointed as ambassador to Rome, while Mistiri will hold the post of the Tunisian ambassador to Paris. The former Tunisian ambassador to Paris, Hedi Mabrouk, was appointed last week as the foreign minister, replacing Essebsi.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Communiques Report Attacks on Moroccan Bases

LD201145 Algiers APS in English
1020 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 20/09/86 (APS) The Saharan People's Liberation Army waged a series of attacks against the Moroccan forces in Western Sahara these last few days.

In this context, a communique of the Saharan ministry of information announced that a unit of the Saharan Liberation Army attacked Tuesday [16 Sep] two Moroccan military bases and laid an ambush to troops in charge of inspecting roads inside the walls of protection. These operations resulted in 6 dead, 17 injured among the Moroccan soldiers and the destruction and seizure of an important quantity of weapons, ammunitions and military documents belonging to the Moroccan Army.

Moreover, a communique issued Friday by the Saharan ministry of information indicated that 30 Moroccan soldiers were killed and as many were injured during an attack of the Saharan People's Liberation Army on a Moroccan military base inside a defence wall in the area of Farsia (Western Sahara).

The communique added that the attack by the Saharan fighters also destroyed an ammunition depot, weapons, two vehicles, a water reservoir and trenches and seized military documents.

ETHIOPIA

Djibouti President Arrives on 'Friendly' Visit

LD211136 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a friendly and working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia. On arrival in Addis Ababa with Mrs Gouled Aptidon, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, and Comrade Woubanchi Bishaw [his wife]. Attending the welcoming ceremony were the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Fikre Selassie; WPE Central Committee Political Bureau members and alternate members; ministers; WPE Central Committee members and members of the Djibouti community residing in Addis Ababa. [passage omitted]

Mengistu Hosts Banquet

EA212143 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, this evening gave a banquet at the national palace in honor of the visiting president of Djibouti, His Excellency Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Present at the banquet were Comrade Woubanchi Bishaw; Comrade Fikre Selassie, member of the Central Committee of the WPE and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Fiseha Desta, Politburo member and secretary of the Central committee of the WPE; members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPE Politburo: and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPE: and invited guests from the diplomatic community.

In a banquet address, the comrade secretary general expressed confidence that the current visit of His Excellency Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, on the eve of the decisive and historic stride of our great revolutionary process, would further strengthen the existing friendly bilateral relations to their mutual benefit. Our comrade revolutionary leader stressed that the party, government, and people of Ethiopia highly regarded the development efforts being made under the wise leadership of Aptidon to construct sisterly Djibouti. He expressed revolutionary Ethiopia's best wishes for the success of the construction endeavor.

Foreign Minister Wolde Departs for UN Session

LD191232 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Summary] Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde left today to attend the UN General Assembly in New York.

KENYA

KANU Chairman Amayo Returns From USSR Visit

EA202040 Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English
20 Sep 86 p 20

[Richard Keya article entitled "Amayo Outlines Kenya's Policy During Soviet Trip"]

[Text] Kenya believes in the policy of good neighborliness, nonalignment and the rule of law, which was the cornerstone of Kenya's foreign policy, the KANU national chairman, Mr David Okiki Amayo, said in Moscow on Thursday [18 Sep]. He was addressing USSR party officials and Kenyans at the Kenya Embassy during a party hosted in his honour. Amayo had led a three-man delegation to USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (AASC). He said the party (KANU) thrives on the principles of peace, love and unity as preached by President Daniel arap Moi, who is also the president of the party.

He said Kenya's position as regards the urgent question of South Africa and Namibia had been clearly spelt out at both international and regional meetings. The party on several occasions has reiterated that southern Africa would turn a new page if, in Namibia, the process of implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 was started immediately, without the introduction of any extraneous issues. Amayo said as regards South Africa, apartheid must be dismantled, the state of emergency terminated, political prisoners like Nelson Mandela released, the ban on the ANC and other political parties lifted, and a process of dialogue initiated so that a non-racial and truly representative government established. Amayo said Kenyans believe that until the whole of Africa was free form colonial yoke, then Kenya cannot consider itself free. He called on the big powers to mount pressure against South Africa without delay.

On the question of peace in the world, Mr Amayo said Kenya believes in a co-existence and supported the steps being taken by two superpowers, and urged them to come out with a lasting solution.

The three-man KANU delegation led by the National Party chairman, Mr Amayo, and including Mr J.P. Korellach, MP for Pokot West, and the KANU national executive officer, Mr Nathan Munoko, returned yesterday after a five-day visit to the USSR.

While in the USSR, the team was received by the chairman of the Council of Nationalities at the Moscow Kremlin, Mr Avgust Eduardovich Voss, and held discussions with the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Central Union Consumers' Cooperatives, the editorial board of the *Pravda* newspaper and leaders of the Committee of Youth Organisations of the USSR. The team also visited one of the USSR states, Georgia, and held discussions with the Central Committee of its CP. The delegation was accompanied throughout by the Kenyan ambassador to the USSR, except for the visit to Georgia.

Amayo thanked the USSR party for making their visit possible and also thanked President Daniel arap Moi for allowing the delegation to visit the USSR. He also thanked the Kenyan ambassador to the USSR for his kind hospitality. He added that a proper report was being prepared to be submitted to the president concerning their visit to USSR.

Amayo Leads Group To PRC

EA211844 Nairobi THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Sep 86, p1

[Article by Richard Keya: "KANU Delegation Leaves for China"]

[Excerpt] A five-man high-powered delegation from Kenya's ruling party the Kenya African National Union (KANU) leaves for a two-week tour of the PRC this morning. The delegation will be led by the KANU national chairman, Mr David Okiki Amayo and will include the National KANU organising secretary, Mr Laban Kitele: Nairobi KANU chairman, Dr. Njoroge Mungai: Mombasa KANU chairman, Mr Shariff Nassir: and Isiolo KANU chairman, Mr Abdullahi Halkano.

Mr Amayo told the *Sunday Times* that while in China the team will be guests of the Chinese ruling party. The tour starts from today to 3rd October. [passage omitted]

SEYCHELLES

President Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 19 Sep

NC192023 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria, Sept 19 (AFP) — President France Albert Rene announced a major government reshuffle Friday evening, naming a seven-member cabinet and retaining the defence portfolio.

Three new ministers have been appointed including the first woman to hold a cabinet post. The president told a special gathering of party and government officials that the necessity to make changes in the government became more urgent following certain "incidents this month".

He did not specify what these "incidents" were. Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who had been holding that post for nine years, resigned a week ago and three Army majors were retired amidst rumours of a coup plot. Rumours said the ex-defence minister, who played a key role in the coup d'etat which brought President Rene to power on June 5 1977, was planning to take over the government.

The government has never confirmed the reports. Mr Berlouis left the Seychelles on Wednesday night for London, amid reports that he was coming back. Other reports said the president was waiting for his departure to announce the reshuffle.

Delegates at the meeting here expressed their support for President Rene after voting on a motion of confidence.

In the new government announced Friday — the first reshuffle since 1982 — President Rene took over the defence portfolio saying he would employ all means available to ensure that no one stopped Seychelles' progress.

He said the role of the Armed Forces and the police in the Seychellois society "is to serve the people and never to abuse their powers in order to create fear among the public".

He reaffirmed Seychelles' policy on non-alignment. The president also announced the creation of a new division to continually monitor the state of foreign exchange in the country. He urged the population to save money in the banks and not to spend it indiscriminately. He admitted there was a shortage of foreign exchange in the country but said this did not necessitate controls on transactions and there was no need to devalue the rupee. Seychelles gets most of its foreign exchange from tourism.

The new cabinet is as follows: Minister of education, information and youth, James Michel; minister of national development, Jacques Hodoul; minister of health and social services, Joseph Belmont; minister of political organisations, Esme Jumeau; minister of internal affairs, Rita Sinon; minister of transport and tourism, Ralph Adam; minister of manpower, Jeremie Bonnelame.

SOMALIA

Opposition Denies Report on Siad Barre's Strength

EA192142 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Somali opposition forces vehemently condemned the report published in the *Africa Events* news magazine which recently commented on the situation in the Horn of Africa. The *Africa Events* news magazine published in London said in its report that the regime of Siad Barre is gaining in strength and that Siad Barre's health is improving while the dictator is regaining his grip on the day-to-day running of Somalia. The Somali opposition forces say this report is unfounded.

Radio Halgan: 8 Government Soldiers Killed 14 Sep

EA200410 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] A commando unit of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, launched a surprise attack on the dispirited soldiers of the Mogadishu regime stationed at (Gunanad) area, Mudugh region, central Somalia on 14 September. The DFSS killed eight soldiers and wounded three others in the attack while three of its fighters were wounded.

Attack in Northwest

EA211931 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, attached the 2d Brigade of the 26th Divison of the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime stationed in the northwest region of Somalia on 18th September 1986. In their attack on the dispirited soldiers of the Mogadishu regime stationed at (Qool Bulaleh) area in Hargeisa District, the SNM fighters inflicted casualties in men and material. Detailed reports on the actual number of men killed and other casualties inflicted on the Mogadishu clique soldiers will be broadcast in our subsequent bulletins. During their attack, the SNM fighters lost two martyrs and six wounded. The SNM also lost one jeep mounted with a 106-mm field gun, which was burned out.

UGANDA

Museveni Begins Talks With Sudanese Delegation

EA191022 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Talks between Uganda and the Sudan have begun at State House, Entebbe. President Yoweri Museveni is leading the Uganda delegation, which includes the ministers of internal affairs, Mr Ssemogerere; of public service in cabinet affairs currently holding the portfolio of foreign affairs, Mr Kibirango; the assistant minister of defense, Mr Amanya Mushega; and senior military officers.

The Sudanese delegation is led by the minister of internal affairs, Mr Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn. It includes the Sudanese army chief of staff, the governor of Equatoria Province and other senior Sudanese officials.

Opening the talks, President Museveni was optimistic that the talks will be cordial and friendly.

Border Military Talks Continue

EA201448 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has had more talks with the Sudanese delegation now in Uganda for discussions on how to control military movements on the border between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Musevni Urges Conference on Rwandan Refugees

EA191436 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has said Uganda favors a conference with Tanzania, Kenya, Zaire, Burundi, Uganda, and the UNHCR [United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees] to find a solution to the issue of Rwandese refugees. The president submitted the proposal today to the Rwandese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali, when he met him at State House, Entebbe, this afternoon. He explained that Uganda had accepted the refugees on humanitarian grounds following the civil strife in Rwanda in 1959. But he maintained that the question of Rwandese refugees is essentially a problem of the Rwanda Government.

Mr Ngarukiyintali communicated to the president a proposed solution by Rwanda in a declaration adopted recently by the Central Committee of the ruling National Revolutionary Party, which states that Rwanda is incapable of reabsorbing the refugees due to demographic and economic constraints. He said the proposal calls upon the countries with Rwandese refugees to absorb them through naturalization with the option of repatriation for some and facilitation of visits to relatives in Rwanda.

President Museveni said he objected to the manner in which the proposed solution unilaterally sets Rwanda free of the problem and transfers it to the countries of asylum. He observed that sometimes the population appears big as the case of Rwanda but this is because of the low level of technological advance which creates problems of food sufficiency and employment.

On the issue of armed thugs crossing into Rwanda to commit crime, President Museveni said these were purely criminal in nature. He said the problem could not be easily contained because of the large number of guns still illegally possessed. He disclosed that so far, 32,000 guns had been recovered but about 5,000 more are still at large. The president reiterated Uganda's commitment to foster closer cooperation, particularly between authorities on the common border so that criminal elements can be apprehended.

The meeting was attended by the minister of public service in cabinet affairs, Mr Kibirango, and the Rwandese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Kanyarushoki.

Minister Speaks for 'Continued' Soviet Assistance

EA192207 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The minister of rehabilitation, Mr Kurunda Kivejinja, has called for continued Soviet assistance until the entire African Continent is liberated. The minister, who was speaking at a luncheon held in honor of the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Sergey Bukin, said the situation obtaining in South Africa and Namibia is now critical and of great concern to all independent and peace-loving countries in Africa and the world at large.

On cooperation between Uganda and the Soviet Union, the minister hoped that Uganda and the Soviet Union will soon hold bilateral talks on new short- and long-term projects which the Uganda Government proposes to present to the Soviet Union for consideration.

In reply, Ambassador Bukin said he had been deeply impressed by the wise political line being pursued by President Museveni, the National Resistance Movement, and the government to overcome and solve deep-rooted internal contradictions and to rehabilitate and reconstruct Uganda. He observed that Uganda is now again being perceived with positive interest and due respect by the international community. Mr Bukin said the Soviet Union fully shares Uganda's aspirations to strengthen its independence and sovereignty and to consolidate its position in the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement. He said the Soviet Union is developing its ties with Uganda on the basis of full understanding, recognition, and respect for the policy of Ugandan leadership to strengthen independence, self-sustenance, and equality in her relations with other countries, [passage omitted]

Kotido District Official Imposes Curfew

EA211312 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The district administrator, Kotido, Commander Jackson Mukuye has announced measures to curb insecurity in the district. He told a public meeting at Kotido County headquarters last week last week that for the time being drinking hours and unnecessary movement must stop at 1900 to enable security forces to identify wrong elements carrying out dirty activities at night.

In another move to curb insecurity, Commander Mukuye called on the members of the public to report to the authorities all armed Turkana tribesmen from Kenya now grazing their animals in the district. Commander Mukuye strongly advised confusing agents and rumor-mongers in the district to stop scaring the public, warning that if they are found out they will be dealt with very severely. He condemned people who drink for hours on end which led to idleness and security. Commander Mukuye criticized elders who allowed their sons to be involved in raids against innocent people in neighboring districts. He appealed to them to use their influence and advised them to surrender voluntarily all the illegal guns in their possession before measures are taken to get them by force.

The meeting was also addressed by the acting district executive secretary, Kotido, Mr Ndiabayunga, and the commanding officer of the 31st Battalion, Kotido, Commander Badru Kiingi, who said the government policy on the surrender of illegal arms still stands. He stressed that the NRM government does not want to see the Karamojong suffer like in the past regimes. He advised them not to fear soldiers when they pass through their areas and warned them not to give alcohol to soldiers, which often results in indiscipline.

The acting county chief, Mr Mario Longok, reported that over 300 guns had been surrendered by the people in the county.

CHAD

President Habre Addresses UNIR Meeting

AB181156 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Address by President Hissein Habre at the opening session of the third ordinary session of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] in Ndjamena on 17 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee, first of all, on behalf of the Executive Bureau, I would like to apologize for the great tardiness with which the ordinary session of the Central Committee is being held. [passage omitted]

Comrades, the period since the previous session has been full of political, military, social, and economic developments. Under this broad outlook, our attention will primarily be focused on issues like general developments within the UNIR, progress made in national reconciliation, the military and social situation of the country, as well as the economic and financial situation. Finally, we shall turn our attention to the international scene.

General developments within the UNIR continued to consolidate its achievements by raising the revolutionary consciousness of its militants and succeeded in creating the necessary credible reputation outside our borders. Since our organization professes to be a mass movement, attention was particularly focused on the monitoring of activities of our grassroot units and mass organizations. [passage omitted]

The intensity and degree of mobilization of our militants are the major indexes of the vitality of the movement. We are pleased to note that the UNIR's organs were present at all celebrations and demonstrations of national and revolutionary interest. Militants have been playing an active part, and often the initiative has come from the grassroots, especially when it had something to do with demonstration against the Libyan occupant and support for our soldiers. We can assert here that the UNIR is gaining strength. Its organs are spreading and its militants have a higher degree of political consciousness and have increased their vigilance. It is on this positive trend in the life of our movement that I will now tackle the second point, namely progress made in national reconciliation.

National reconciliation is a major political preoccupation which the UNIR has pursued intensely, and successes made in this field are quite clear. Thanks to patient and painstaking work, encouraged by an unshaking faith in the unity of all the sons of Chad, peace has returned to the south with the return of the commando groups to legality. Their integration into national life is continuing normally.

Another encouraging sign is the return to the larger family of an increasingly growing number of elements of the CDR [Revolutionary Democratic Council] group and the First Army at Batha, Salamat, and Ouaddai. The same goes for the encouraging intermittent defection of our brothers in the occupied zones. Furthermore, Chadians who were in exile in Libreville came to join the vast movement of national reunions, followed by the regular arrival of many sons of Chad from abroad.

Certainly, in Brazzaville, the scheduled meeting with the group from Tripoli failed for reasons well known to everybody — nobody expected anything better from them anyway — it was an opportunity for national and international opinion to learn the negative role played by Libya [words indistinct].

The abortive Brazzaville meeting also put the ranks of the Libyan agents into disarray, because most of them were hoping to get a chance to return home through a compromise reached in Congo.

In actual fact, this disarray is demonstrated by the successive dissensions within the opposition ranks, especially with the departure of Kamougue from Libya, the secession of Acheikh ibn Oumar's CDR from the GUNT with its attendant fighting which broke out in the Fada area, and the several defections which took place in Kalait. [passage omitted]

This brings me to the military situation: The many military operations, the need for the Chadian National Army [FANT] to be present on-the-spot everywhere and the many [words indistinct] have sapped our military efforts, which should logically be concentrated on the main front to face the foreign invader. However, thanks to the success of our national reconciliation policy, the military situation is becoming increasingly clear. Although the FANT was forced to undertake some isolated operations in the center-east front, the northern front has received all the necessary attention, especially because the enemy has not abandoned its maneuvers. An analysis of the last offensive carried out by the enemy in February and March this year — the scope of the attack, the extent of the means used in the attack, the route of penetration chosen — clearly shows beyond all reasonable doubt that the enemy wanted to gain a decisive, large-scale victory. But the assailants were dealt a deadly blow. Not only did the FANT heroically defended themselves, but our smashing counteroffensive practically annihilated the band of the Islamic Legion, not mentioning the many war materials we seized. I would like to pay glowing tribute to our enterprising FANT soldiers. The whole country actively participated in national defense initiatives by contributing generously to the war effort. It is these acts of sacrifice that can win us national unity. But the effort should be pursued because it is in the interest of our party.

The economic and financial situation: In this field, the most important factor, in my opinion, is the reduction of drought, and therefore, the improvement in the living standard of the masses. It is greatly hoped that this will bring to an end the specter of famine. The country's situation would even be better if the international economic situation did not disrupt the market for raw materials and especially that of cotton, Chad's major export product, whose sudden fall in price has caused the government to take some draconian measures whose consequences may raise some social, financial, and political questions. [passage omitted]

This brings me to the crucial point on our international relations: The peculiar situation in our country, which is partly occupied by foreign forces, faced with the disaster of long wars, weakened by serious drought and shaken to its very socioeconomic foundations, compels us to improve its relations with the outside in a world where interdependence of nations is being strongly felt. To this end, our traditional friendships, whether in the African and Arab worlds or in Europe and America will be maintained and strengthened. One should note in particular the happy reopening of relations with countries like the PRC, Algeria, and Iraq. In the Latin American world, Argentina will soon accredit an ambassador to our country. Our relations have received the same impetus with international public and private organizations.

Thus, we can assert that thanks to our active presence on the international scene, Chad has been able to garner considerable assistance for its development and reconstruction. [passage omitted]

AFP Reports Original Frolinat's Withdrawal From GUNT
AB191704 Paris AFP in French 1641 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Sep (AFP) — Another Chadian opposition faction, the Chadian Liberation Front (Original Frolinat), announced here today that it was pulling out of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) headed by Goukouni Oueddei.

In a communique handed to AFP, Original Frolinat Secretary General Abdel Kader Yacine condemned the "lack of a clear-cut position" by the GUNT and "its condoning political stalemate." He called on all African countries that are Chad's friends to help the Chadian people "find a just and lasting peace."

Kamougue Announces Opposition Groups To Meet
AB210859 Paris AFP French 2046 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Abidjan, 20 Sep (AFP) — Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, former vice-president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), from which he resigned last June, and one of the southern leaders, announced during a meeting held Saturday in Abidjan with AFP the future organization of a meeting of Chadian opposition groups which have withdrawn from GUNT.

"We continue to feel that this meeting is necessary in order to launch a new approach in the search for a global solution to the Chadian problem," stated Colonel Kamougue, adding: "everyone agrees" on such an initiative.

Colonel Kamougue, who has been in Abidjan for nearly 2 months within the framework of an information tour which started in Dakar — to meet with certain west African heads of state, revealed that his Cabinet director is currently in Cotonou to prepare for this meeting which will take place "between now and the end of the month (September)" in an African capital which he did not specify.

With regard to the number of Chadian factions expected at this meeting, Colonel Kamougue cited in particular: the People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP) which he heads; the First Army, led by Mr Mohamat Abba; the Fundamental Frolinat; the Original Frolinat; and Acheik ibn Oumar's Revolutionary Democratic Council.

Recalling that most of the leaders who expressed opposition to Goukouni Oueddei's authority within GUNT had not held previous consultations, Mr Kamougue expressed the hope to see a document establishing "a minimum framework for work" sanctioning their deliberations. While refusing to predict the outcome of this meeting, the southern leader indicated that the document could propose either "a peace platform" with the Ndjamena regime, or "the continuation of the struggle."

Evoking the current dissentions within the Chadian opposition, Colonel Kamougue underlined that they were inherent to the "internal contradictions within GUNT," which, he forcefully affirmed, "no longer exist." GUNT, which was a historical stage for the grouping of political and military factions to put an end to rivalries between northern and southern Chad, is dead, since these factions have abandoned it, he continued.

With regard to the situation currently prevailing in northern Chad which has become somewhat of an "arms vigil" between the GUNT troops of Goukouni Oueddei and the Revolutionary Democratic Council, Colonel Kamougue expressed his concern at seeing the conflict take on the appearance of a tribal conflict between the Gorans and the Arabs, ethnic groups to which Mr Goukouni and Acheik ibn Oumar respectfully belong.

Mr Kamougue finally leveled serious charges against the regime of Hissein Habre, who, he said, conceals the domestic situation during African and international meetings by always evoking the Libyan occupation. This situation is "distressing both in economic and human terms, especially for the southerners who are persecuted," he concluded.

GUNT Leader Oueddei Intent on Regaining Fada
AB191159 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Sep (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT — armed movement opposed to Hissein Habre), has decided to recapture Fada in northeastern Chad. To this end he sent a warning on Friday to Acheikh ibn Oumar's supporters who are occupying it. Supporters of the secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, who has "suspended" his collaboration with GUNT, seized the Fada palm grove on 22 August after heavy fighting with Goukouni Oueddei's supporters.

A communique handed over to AFP on Friday by Maina Sahanaye, Goukouni Oueddei's adviser, says that "there should be no controversy over the fact that GUNT effectively and exclusively controls the area said to be north of the 16th parallel. Order and discipline must be the order of the day there, and no intention or act of destabilization can be tolerated." After blaming the "very regrettable situation" in Fada on "some evil spirits," the communique added that President Goukouni Oueddei, "in accordance with his spirit of conciliation and tolerance, in order to avoid more bloodshed, is still striving to achieve a friendly settlement of the misunderstanding between the warring brothers."

Goukouni Oueddei, the communique adds, calls on "all fighting forces" to foil any "manipulations from both within and outside, aimed at destabilizing the political and military machinery of the GUNT."

"It is high time we regained our self-control, denounced the true enemies of the Chadian nation, and quickly found the path desired by the entire Chadian people," the communique said. "Those who, unscrupulously looking for crude political ambitions, will allow themselves to be manipulated by irrational and opportunist friendships, will bear the entire responsibility for any escalation in the situation," the communique concludes.

According to Radio Tripoli monitored in Paris, Goukouni Oueddei was received on Thursday by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

The official Libyan radio described Goukouni Oueddei as "president of the legitimate government of Chad," and stated that the talks took place in the presence of "heads of certain Chadian factions" accompanying the GUNT president.

New Air Force Commander Appointed

AB201714 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic and head of state, has signed an important decree on the appointment of some persons to key positions. [passage indistinct] In the first text, Decree No 422 makes some appointments at the Ministry of National Defense, veterans, and war victims. As such, Lieutenant Colonel (Zakariah Ouaouei Jahaad) has been appointed chief of the Chadian Air Force, replacing Lieutenant Mornadji Mbaissanebe, who has been assigned to another post. Lt Mornadji Mbaissanabe has been appointed deputy chief of air staff, replacing Lieutenant (Ahmat Houd), who has been reassigned other duties. [passage omitted]

GABON

PDG 3d Ordinary Congress Continues; Elections Held

CC, Political Bureau Enlarged

AB201347 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT Sep 86

[Excerpt] (?Africa's attention will be focused) this morning on Libreville where a speech by President Omar Bongo will mark the end of the third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] which was originally scheduled to end yesterday. In fact last night's session ended very late because of the election of Central Committee [words indistinct].

In addition to the closing speech this morning by President Omar Bongo, PDG secretary general and founding chairman — a speech as important as the one he made at the opening session last Wednesday — there will be a joint working session between the Central Committee and the National Assembly. A bill amending the Constitution is expected to be adopted at this working session, as was the case at the end of the 1983 congress.

We will now ask Joseph Wombe, who was at the Libreville conference hall last night, about the election results:

[Begin Wombe recording] There was a total of 511 candidates for 186 seats in the PDG Central Committee. Of the 186 elected members, there are four de facto members and 22 ex officio members. In accordance with Article 104 of the party statutes, the members of the new Political Bureau who are now 36 in number, were selected by President Omar in his capacity as PDG secretary general and founding chairman. With these democratic changes in two of the five national party organs, that is the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, one notes an increase in the membership of these organs. The number of Political Bureau members has increased from 27 to 36 and of the Central Committee members from 111 to 186. Moreover, this increase in membership has made it possible for young militants to join the ranks of these organs.

The election of members of the PDG Central Committee took place in an atmoshere of discipline, dignity, and democracy, as each militant is entitled to be a candidate. [passage omitted][end recording]

Congress Ends; Succession Issue Viewed

AB211106 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 0630 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] ended in Libreville yesterday. As at the opening of the meeting last Wednesday, President Omar Bongo delivered a speech taking stock of a session that had three main themes: economic development, world crisis, and national unity. In addition to this, the congress was marked by the election of members of the Central Committee on one hand — 186 elected out of 511 candidates — and by measures adopted in the event of vacancy of the presidential post, that is the formation of a three-member committee comprising the speaker of the National Assembly, the prime minister, and the minister of defense. After the committee was formed elections would be held. All except the speaker of the National Assembly would be eligible for the post of head of state. [passage omitted]

Entry Visas for French Nationals 'Compulsory'

AB191535 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Libreville, 19 Sep (AFP) — Visas for French nationals going to Gabon have become compulsory in the name of the principle of reciprocity, it was announced on Friday by a Gabonese source.

This decision was made after France, within the framework of antiterrorism measures, decided to require entry visas for foreign nationals who do not reside in the EEC countries or Switzerland. This is not a "retaliation" measure, it is said in the Gabonese political circles, but a plain implementation of the principle of reciprocity.

Although the reasons mentioned by France are generally understood, it is, however, pointed out unofficialy that "after all, it is not Gabonese nationals who have planted the bombs" which have exploded in Paris in the past few days.

An entry visa for Gabon can be obtained at the Libreville airport "as long as France will issue its own at Roissy or the other airports," it is underlined from Gabonese police sources. The entry visa will be issued, on the other hand, after paying a 3,000 CFA francs (Fr60) fee.

Before these new measures were taken, observers note, French nationals going to Gabon were not exempted from formalities. They had to present "either a Gabonese entry visa" issued by the documentation center (security services), or an official travel document and a telex indicating their booking at a hotel in Gabon.

The French consul general in Libreville, who was questioned on the matter, said that due to lack of personnel and administrative facilities at the consulate, a minimum 48-hour notice was required to obtain an entry visa for France.

ZAIRE

1986 Trade With USSR May Reach $15 Million

AB191735 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1548 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Sep (AZAP) — The trade volume between Zaire and the Soviet Union could reach $15 million (1 dollar equals 62 zaires) by the end of 1986 as against $10 million in 1985, it was learned from the Soviet Embassy in Kinshasa on Thursday.

According to the same source, this expected increase in the trade between the two countries will be due to more than a dozen Soviet tea-picking machines to be delivered soon to some Zairian agricultural enterprises. Soviet goods exported to Zaire, it is pointed out, include mainly the above-mentioned machines, private cars, as well as children's and technical books.

The Soviet Union imports timber directly from Zaire and also buys Zairian tin and cobalt on the international market.

The trade balance between the two countries shows a surplus for Zaire, it is pointed out at the Soviet Embassy in Kinshasa.

BENIN

SWAPO's Nujoma Ends Visit, Communique Issued

AB181212 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Joint communique issued at the end of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma's visit to Benin on 17 September; read by Foreign Minister Frederic Affo — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of the head of state, His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, His Excellency Mr Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO and commander in chief of the Namibian People's Liberation Army, paid an official friendly and working visit to the People's Republic of Benin from 15 to 17 September 1986. Chairman Sam Nujoma and his delegation were received by President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council, who was accompanied by a delegation of high-ranking party and government officials. The militants of the Beninese people's revolution accorded a very enthusiastic and warm reception to the SWAPO chairman and his entourage.

During his visit to the People's Republic of Benin, Chairman Sam Nujoma and head of state President Mathieu Kerekou held cordial discussions which enabled the two leaders to survey some international problems and to have fruitful exchanges of views concerning matters of common interest, particularly the situation in southern Africa. During these discussions, Chairman Sam Nujoma gave President Mathieu Kerekou ample information about the worrisome situation prevailing in Namibia and southern Africa. After stressing the extremely explosive nature of this situation which poses a serious threat to international peace and security, the two leaders strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime in Pretoria in contempt and violation of all the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations and reaffirmed the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination, independence, and international sovereignty and respect of its territorial integrity including [words indistinct] and the other islands off the shores of Namibia which is led by SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative. In this regard, the two leaders stated that the UN plan for Namibia's independence proposed by Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 shoud be the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem and reiterated their appeal for the immediate and unconditional implementation of this plan.

President Mathieu Kerekou reiterated to Chairman Sam Nujoma the Beninese Government's strong support for the Arusha action plan and the Accra action program for Namibia adopted respectively in 1980 and 1985 by our continental organization — the OAU — which called on all the member-states to make significant contributions to the fund of solidarity with Namibia in order to increase SWAPO's struggle capacity. The two leaders expressed happiness about the pertinent resolutions adopted by the eighth conference of heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, especially the OAU-sponsored resolution calling for the creation of a solidarity and aid fund for the benefit of the national liberation movements in southern Africa and the Frontline States in order to enable them to counter effectively the blind repression, the repeated acts of violence, and the constant armed attacks of the racist, fascist, and arrogant regime in Pretoria. They also made a rousing appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries to participate massively and actively in the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly which will take place from 17 to 24 September 1986 in New York to discuss the Namibian problem. They expressed the ardent hope that the meeting will adopt concrete decisions which will enable Namibia to rapidly accede to independence.

Concerning the situation prevailing in South Africa, the two leaders reiterated their strong condemnation of the shameful system of apartheid and their unconditional support for the just and heroic struggle of the South African people and of the democratic movements under the leadership of the ANC in order to completely and immediately eliminate the system of apartheid by a racist minority so as to build an egalitarian, democratic, and nonracial society. They especially called on all states and international organizations to take an active part in the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the international conference on sanctions against the racist South African regime held in Paris from 12 to 20 June 1986. They strongly condemned the racist regime's policy of destabilization as well as its repeated attacks against the Frontline States and reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the southern African countries struggling to consolidate their sovereignty and to maintain and strengthen their security.

At the end of the discussion, His Excellency Chairman Sam Nujoma expressed the great appreciation and deep gratitude of the Namibian people to the hard-working Beninese people and their distinguished leader, President Mathieu Kerekou. He reiterated his sincere gratitude to the head of state, the government, and the Beninese people for the very warm and brotherly reception accorded him and his delegation.

During his visit to the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency Mr Sam Nujoma laid a wreath at the Monument of the Martyrs of the Beninese Revolution and visited the lake village at Ganvie.

The members of the SWAPO delegation who took part in the discussions included Comrade Herman Ithete, member of the Central Committee of SWAPO and chief SWAPO representative for Nigeria and West Africa. The Beninese delegation at the discussions included Comrades Roger Garba, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PRPB and first vice chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly; (Garo Giribissou), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PRPB and chairman of the Central Committee's External Affairs Commission; Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; El-Hadj Abouba Damamou, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and (Edmond Sakotoge), director of the Africa and Arab Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Issued in Cotonou on 17 September 1986.

[Signed] For SWAPO: Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO and commander in chief of the Namibian People's Liberation Army.

For the People's Republic of Benin: Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the PRPB, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council.

I thank you.

Education Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

AB190850 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] There is a new landmark in the history of Benin-USSR cooperation. A draft agreement on Benin-USSR cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986-1987 was signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by the director general of the ministry, El Hadj Adamo Hamza, and the USSR ambassador to our country, Comrade Valentiniy Pavlov.

Under the agreement, the USSR will make available to our country secondary and technical education scholarships in a wide range of fields including training, scientific research, culture, and sports. As the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation pointed out this afternoon, the protocol is tangible demonstration of our authorities' interest in promoting bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation. After expressing full satisfaction with this new link in the chain of Soviet-Beninese cooperation, the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation promised that our country will put these scholarships to good use. [passage omitted]

GAMBIA

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC

AB181331 Dakar PANA in English
1324 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Banjul, 17 Sept [date as received] (GINS/PANA) — The Gambia and the People's Republic of China have signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement.

The Chinese charge d'affaires in Banjul, Mr Zhoa Wei, and the Gambian Minister of External Affairs Alhaji Lamin Kiti Jabang signed the agreement in Banjul recently.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Chinese Government is to provide The Gambia with 1.2 million pounds sterling to meet the difference between the cost of mutually agreed projects, and the amount stipulated under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries signed on 2 Feb 1975. According to the agreement, the money is to be utilised between September 1986 and September 1989.

Speaking at the signing ceremony Minister Jabang thanked the Chinese for "their timely and generous contribution" to The Gambia's development efforts.

Jawara Rejects UK Boycott; Rules Out Israeli Ties

AB201946 Paris AFP in French
1243 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Banjul, 20 Sep (AFP) — The Commonwealth countries must continue dialogue with London in order to persuade the British Government to change its position on South Africa, but any boycott of Great Britain would have negative effects, Gambian President Dawda Jawara has said.

In an interview with AFP in Banjul, the Gambian head of state said: "We will continue to act within the framework of the Commonwealth so that the largest possible number of countries including United Kingdom will agree to increase pressure on South Africa."

According to Sir Dawda Jawara, the Commonwealth is a "very useful forum" which will cease to exist if United Kingdom is expelled from it. The Gambia boycotted the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games last July. Meanwhile, the Gambian head of state does not think the threat by some African countries to withdraw from the Commonwealth will be carried out.

Mr Jawara, who chairs the Islamic Peace Committee charged with attempting to promote dialogue between Iran and Iraq, also pointed out that the mission which was entructed to him by the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) was still being pursued. "We still have the ICO mandate; we do not accept defeat and will continue until we achieve victory for peace," said President Jawara who held the view that a "breakthrough is possible at any time." Referring to the decision of the Nonaligned Movement to attempt to mediate, Sir Jawara said this is a "complementary" initiative which does not conflict with his mandate.

In another development, the Gambian leader ruled out the possible resumption of ties with Israel. "Our position on this issue has not changed," said Sir Jawara who, however, refused to criticize the recent decision by several African countries to resume ties with Tel Aviv.

Speaking about the difficulties of the confederation between Senegal and the Gambia, President Jawara pointed out that the Banjul government had played its part with "much sincerity and effieciency." The former British colony, which is an enclave in Senegal, has been linked with its French-speaking neighbor under a 1982 confederation pact signed after the intervention of the Senegalese Army in the wake of a coup attempt.

According to the Gambian head of state, the pact linking Banjul and Dakar describes it "very clearly" as an "association of two sovereign and independent states." The Gambian president says: "The Gambia has existed as such for many centuries and there are on other continents numerous cases of perfectly sovereign and independent landlocked states." Considering The Gambia as a "historic mistake" is "an insult of the Gambian people," he added. Mr Jawara also indicated that The Gambia wanted to apply for admission into the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) as an independent rather than a confederate state. The Gambia, whose national currency — the delasi — has not had a fixed rate of exchange with the pound, is experiencing chronic lack of foreign exchange.

To join the franc zone, The Gambia must undertake "many adjustments" in its economy and in its banking system which is a replica of United Kingdom's banking system, said the head of state who added that it was not possible to draw up a time-table for the process.

The Gambian president, who has been in power since the country's independence in 1965, also declined to say whether he would seek a new term during the 1987 presidential elections, underlining that the decision was to be made by the ruling People's Progressive Party which will hold its congress at the end of the year. Lastly he reaffirmed his attachment to the multi-party democratic system — there are five opposition parties in The Gambia — but he did not rule out a national union government "if the necessary conditions are met."

GHANA

Chiefs Pledge To Prevent Entry of Dissidents

AB200827 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Paramount chiefs of the major traditional areas in the Nzema area have pledged to ensure that no dissident infiltrates into Ghana through their areas either by land or sea. The chiefs, who are in the Eastern and Western Nzema, and the Dwira traditional areas, agreed that the peace prevailing in the country should not be threatened by dissidents who want to thwart government efforts at economic recovery and improvement in the standard of living.

The traditional rulers were reacting to a briefing given them by the western regional secretary, Colonel Thompson, on the security situation, especially attempts by dissidents to enter the country. The regional secretary paid separate courtesy calls on the chiefs during a 2-day tour and used the occasion to inform them about what contributions they can make in administering the region, and what plans the government has to improve the lot of people in their areas. Col Thompson called on fishermen to report suspicious movements at sea to the security agents and revolutionary organs, while those in the towns and villages should give information about strange characters and their activities to their chiefs and other organs. He told the chiefs that before hydro-electric power is extended to their areas, large-size generators will be installed to aid economic activities and, and consequently create employment opportunities. Col Thompson urged the chiefs to pay more attention to development projects and other suggestions towards improving infrastructure like roads and hospitals.

Armed Forces Begin Training Maneuvers 19 Sep

AB190904 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Exercise *Teamwork 86*, the comprehensive training program of the Armed Forces, takes off today. The exercise is in two phases: the first phase, codenamed *Operation Mercury Express*, is essentially a command post exercise. It will take place in the Akuse-Kpong-Tema area. The second phase, codenamed *Operation War Lord*, will be held in the second half of next month around Komenda-Sekond-Takoradi area. It will cover conventional warfare, including movement of troops, real logistic support, and search and rescue operations. Civilian agencies that will take part in the exercise include police, fire, prisons, and customs and preventive services, the civil defense organization as well as canoe fishermen along the coast.

Briefing newsmen yesterday, the director of the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, Lieutenant Colonel Anyidoho, advised the civilian population in the operation areas not to feel intimidated by the presence of the soldiers. He said the soldiers will be there to establish the confidence needed to defend themselves against the enemies of the revolution.

'No Cause for Alarm'

AB211325 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Information reminds the public that the exercise *Teamwork 86*, now going on in the Akuse-Kpong-Tema area is all imaginary and is intended to put the Armed Forces, civil defense organizations, and other revolutionary organs on maximum alert at all times. There is therefore no cause for alarm.

Simulated Jailbreak 'Foiled'

AB212121 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Information reminds the public that exercise *Teamwork 86*, now going on in the Akuse-Kpong-Tema area, is all imaginary, and is intended to put the Armed Forces, civil defense organizations, and other revolutionary organs, on maximum alert at all times. There is therefore no cause for alarm.

As part of the exercise, there was a simulated jailbreak at Akuse Prison today. The imaginary jailbreak is linked to the activities of dissidents who are reported to have infiltrated the country through the eastern border. The attempted jailbreak was foiled by a vigilant duty officer, who noticed a fire outbreak in one of the cells. As he rallied round his colleagues to stop the fire, prisoners in one of the cells broke out, in an attempt to escape, but they were quickly rounded up.

According to a prison officer, three prisoners who had been sentenced to death for various antistate activities were being kept at the prison at the time of the attempted jailbreak.

The security agencies said the Akuse incident had a connection with another incident at Koforidua today in which a pistol was found on a man who was visiting a political detainee. The man has been handed over to the Koforidua police. Investigations into the two incidents are continuing.

Accra: Liberia Threatens to Expel Illegal Aliens

AB192158 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Liberian government has threatened to expel about 200,000 illegal aliens, most of them from West Africa. This is because their stay is causing serious strains on the country's economy. The deputy commissioner of immigration, Mr (David Marshall), told the *Daily Observer* newspaper that most of the aliens are in the capital, Monrovia. He attributed the rising influx of foreigners to the implementation of the free movement agreement by the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, of which Liberia is a member. The agreement allows nationals of each member nation to spend a maximum of 90 days in other countries.

According to (Mr Marshall), immigration officers have begun inspections on job sites, adding that those illegally employed or who have overstayed their 90-day period would be immediately repatriated.

Liberia, with a total population of less than 2 million, has a large number of unemployed as a result of severe economic recession caused by falling prices for her major export commodities of iron ore and rubber.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Soviet Envoy Cited on Building Hospital, Other Aid

AB182145 Dakar PANA in French
1545 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bissau, 18 Sep (ANG/PANA) — Soviet Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Krilov today said that his country will soon construct a modern hospital and a nurses training center in the capital of Guinea-Bissau within the framework of the cooperation existing between the two countries. He, however, did not specify the cost of this operation.

Mr Krilov also stated during a news conference that work on the construction of a diesel-powered electricity generator which should have begun long ago has been delayed because of the mobilization of the technicians charged with the construction of this station to carry out repair work on the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. The Soviet ambassador, however, gave assurances that work on the electricity generator will begin by October.

He also disclosed that his government will make available to Guinea-Bissau $2 million for the purchase of spare parts for "Niva and Lada" cars and later emphasized that 5,000 tons of fuel (2,500 tons of gas and 2,500 tons of diesel), representing part of a first consignment, will arrived on 22 September.

Mr Krilov, on the same occasion, asserted that his country and Guinea-Bissau are committed to the same struggle. "The Soviet Union supports and will continue to support peoples struggling for their independence and sovereignty," Mr Krilov stressed, adding that his country also supports the struggle of the Frontline States against the South African regime.

Touching on the issue of peace, the diplomat disclosed that his country is very confident about [words indistinct] on disarmament and the reduction in strategic weapons.

IVORY COAST

Compulsory Visas Will Not Be Required of French

AB191107 Paris AFP in French
1027 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Abidjan, 19 Sep (AFP) — Ivory Coast does not have the slightest intention of applying the principle of reciprocity in regard to France's decision to institute, for a period of 6 months, a compulsory visa for all foreigners entering the country, with the exception of EEC nationals and the Swiss.

In authoritative Ivorian circles it is disclosed that Ivory Coast has never intended to follow Gabon's example. It will be recalled that the same source had disclosed on 15 September that Ivory Coast had unofficially expressed understanding for the new security measures being adopted in France in spite of the inconvenience they are causing. A top Ivorian official had told AFP at the time that his government sympathized with France during its time of distress, adding: "an exceptional situation demands exceptional measures. We understand you perfectly. Good people must often pay for bad ones."

LIBERIA

Clemencies Granted Individuals Implicated In 1985 Coup

AB192150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Government of Liberia today granted clemencies to all former military and paramilitary personnel, as well as citizens, implicated in the November 12, 1985 abortive invasion to allow them [words indistinct].

A Justice Ministry release issued in Monrovia today and signed by Minister Jenkins Scott said the decision was in consonance with the government's reconciliation efforts. The release also said the government, having granted an unconditional pardon to those individuals and in further paving the road to reconciliation, they should be in [words indistinct] with those individuals be permitted to enter the mainstream of economic activity thereby affording them meaningful livelihood. It then called on private institutions wishing to have them employed to do so.

Opposition Leader Detained, Released 19 Sep

AB201536 Paris AFP in French
1507 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 20 Sep (AFP) — Peter Bonner Jallah, secretary general of the Unity Party (UP), was detained for a short period of time on 19 September in Monrovia after being suspected of holding an illegal meeting with other Liberian opposition parties, the independent daily the *Observer* writes today.

According to the *Observer* citing informed sources, the police burst into Mr Jallah's office and took him away for interrogation, then released him shortly thereafter. Mr Jallah is quoted by the paper as stating that his interrogation was about compliance with the ban on joint meetings which Liberian President Samuel Doe had imposed on opposition parties.

The UP leader denied any intention to hold such meetings even though he said he had the right under the Constitution to do so. [passage omitted]

MALI

France Grants Structural Adjustment Subsidy

AB181818 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Our country, Mali, has just received a subsidy of Fr10 million, the equivalent of 500 million CFA francs, from France to support the structural adjustment program adopted with the help of the IMF. According to a release issued by the French Ministry of Cooperation, the agreement was signed in Paris by Permanent Undersecretary to the Minister of Cooperation (Bernard de Montferrand), and by Malian Ambassador to France Mamadou Diawara. This financial aid comes after an initial Fr10 million French subsidy and another Fr20 million loan for Mali's structural adjustment program which France granted Mali in April 1986.

NIGERIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Commends Support for Namibia

AB181745 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the South-West African People's Organizationa, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, says the active support by Nigeria for the liberation of Namibia is serving as a virile catalyst for freedom fighters in that area. Mr Nujoma told newsmen in Lagos today that Namibians knew that millions of Nigerians were solidly behind them in their struggle against the racist forces. This support, he said, made Namibians and all southern Africans regard Nigeria as a Frontline State. He also commended the National Committee Against Apartheid, NACAP, for providing Nigerians with the information on the evils of apartheid.

According to him, this information has made Nigerians aware of the inhuman treatment meted out to blacks and has galvanized them to make contributions when called upon to do so by the liberation movements.

Mr Nujoma, who is on a 4-day visit to Nigeria, is expected to call on the chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major General Domkat Bali, and the former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Ends Visit, Departs

AB201703 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the South West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma, left Lagos today after a 4-day official visit. Speaking to newsmen before his departure, Mr Nujoma described his visit to Nigeria as successful and an added insipiration to liberation struggle.

Cabinet Holds 'Unscheduled' Meeting 20 Sep

AB210632 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] An unscheduled meeting of the National Council of Ministers was held yesterday at Doddan Barracks. The meeting, which lasted about 8 hours, was presided over by President Ibrabim Babangida. Eighteen ministers and other top government officials were also present.

Explaining the unusual nature of the meeting to State House correspondents, President Babangida said it was called for the first time on a Saturday because of the tight schedule of work to be done. He said discussions were mainly on the structural adjustment program. Major General Babangida disclosed that a meeting of the National Council of State will be held on Monday. He expressed satisfaction with the operation of the domiciliary account in spite of initial problems.

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Downing Plane, Capturing Pilot

MB200713 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 20 Sept 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 20 Sept 86 (KUP) — While UNITA called for a cease-fire and a process of peace negotiations during its sixth congress, Fidel Castro's troops, the Russians and MPLA-FAPLA forces continued their endless offensive to recapture liberated territory.

However, according to the communique issued by the strategic operational command, as in the past, UNITA will continue to resist such offensives.

The communique also announced the capture of a black Cuban pilot called Rex, whose aircraft was shot down by UNITA forces last Sunday.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Blames Terrorists for Halting Coal Exports

MB201227 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Sept 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has expressed the need to intensify the fight against South Africa's MNR terrorists whose activities have virtually stopped Mozambique's export of coal. President Machel was speaking today when he visited the Moatize coal field in the northwestern province of Tete, where he has been on a working visit since Monday. He toured the field and held discussions with the management. President Machel said it was sad for him to know that Mozambique can explore but not export coal.

Afterward, the president made three speeches to local residents and workers who had gathered in the area to welcome him. The Mozambican leader then told the crowd that the only way to secure coal export was to intensify the fight against the terrorists.

The Moatize coal company has been severely affected by the actions of the terrorists who have cut the railway line to Beira. Since 1982, thousands of tons of coal have been piling up at Moatize, and this has caused serious economic problems for the country. Only a small amount of coal is being sent to Beira by road; and this coal is used only for the local industry.

President Machel spent most of the day visiting a military and political training center in Chicate, a few kilometers from Tete city. He was accompanied by the three Soviet and two Cuban military experts whom he brought to Tete.

Mozambique's deputy defense minister and armed forces political commissar, Lieutenant General Armando Panguene, and the provincial military commander of Tete were also present.

Scores Malawi

MB192059 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1803 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by President Samora Machel at a rally in Ulongue, Angonia District, Tete Province, on 17 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Last week, we visited the Republic of Malawi. We were well received by the Malawian Government. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was there. Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was there. The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, also went there. Is it not true? Is this not the name of your president? [crowd responds: yes] Thank you.

We, from Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, went there to tell the Malawian Government that it must stop supporting armed bandits. It must stop training and equipping armed bandits. It must close bases in its territory used to attack Mozambique. We went there to say that Malawi was acting as an enemy to Mozambique, that Malawi was against Mozambique's independence, Mozambique's progress, Mozambique's development, Mozambique's territorial integrity, and Mozambique's sovereignty. Malawi is against geographical unity. By supporting the bandits, Malawi seeks to divide Mozambique. Malawi opposes the unity of the Mozambican people. [passage omitted]

By supporting the armed bandits, Malawi is responsible for the situation of famine in Mozambique. Malawi is causing illiteracy in Mozambique: It is plotting death, because hospitals are not functioning in Mozambique. It supports obscurantism, superstition, underdevelopment, misery, and poverty by supporting the armed bandits. The people cannot produce.

More than that, Malawi is a base for mercenaries of various nationalities. First, for the South African military. Permitting mercenaries to enter our country, destabilizing Mozambique, disorganizing our people, terrorizing our country, and dispersing the population all means that Malawi wants our people to return to monkey primitivism. By permitting the presence of armed bandits in the country, Malawi shows that it wants our people to remain slaves to famine, ignorance, and sickness.

Why? We cannot produce cotton. We cannot produce wheat in Angonia. We cannot produce pears or apples. We cannot produce strawberries. We cannot produce maize, manioc, potato, or sweet potato. Because we do not herd cattle, this means that we will not have shoes. Is this clear? This is the objective of the bandits.

Malawi allows itself to be a destabilizer. This means that it impedes Mozambique's cooperation with other countries of the world. [passage omitted] The question is: What does Malawi want? Please tell me: What does Malawi want? Eh? It looks as though it really wants war. Does it want war? Eh? [crowd responds: yes]

Malawi is a sister country. You have brothers-in-law in Malawi, don't you? Do you think that the Malawian people want war? First, what does the Malawian Government want? Second, do you think that the Malawian people want war? Well, somebody wants war. [crowd responds: yes]

Does Malawi perhaps believe that Angonia is part of Malawi? Are you Malawians? Eh? [crowd responds: no] [passage indistinct].

We went to Malawi to say this to the Malawian Government, because it is you, our people, who suffer. Medicine does not reach here. Petrol does not reach here. Trucks do not reach here. Clothing does not reach here. Sugar does not reach here. Bread does not reach here. All because of our neighbor, Malawi, which supports the bandits. Do you understand this?

Our schools are closed. Our sons will remain illiterate. Hospitals are closed. Our fathers, our brothers, we are all going to die. The maternity wards are not functioning. Children are no longer born. Will Malawi stay with all this. What does the Malawian Government want?

I belive that this is not President Banda's fault. I believe that many elements in the Malawian Government, such as ministers, army officers, policemen, and security personnel were bought by the South Africans as well as other countires, names of which we will not reveal now. [passage omitted]

Appeals for Greater Vigilance

MB220759 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] In the provincial capital of Tete, President Samora Machel today headed a mass rally which marked the end of his 7-day visit to that region of the country, which borders Malawi. In his speech, President Machel gave a detailed account of Mozambique's situation regarding the Republic of Malawi, a country which has been used as an agent of imperialism. After explaining to the residents the ambitions of the great world powers regarding the privileged geographical situation which Mozambique occupies in this part of the globe, the Mozambican head of state appealed for the intensification of vigilance in the entire Tete Province.

President Machel said during today's rally that one of the objectives of his visit to the province was to study the ways of overcoming the armed banditry situation, and to outline the necessary means of combating banditry. Samora Machel recalled that the delegation included some military experts which had been presented to the public in several meetings. Speaking about the functioning of the provincial government, Samora Machel said that there should be greater organization, discipline, and a correct definition of tasks.

Commander Summarizes Zambezia Combat Successes

MB191740 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces have killed more than 620 armed bandits, captured another 31, and destroyed 15 bandit camps in Zambezia province from January to August of this year. These successes were achieved through the intensification of combat action by our Armed Forces, the head of the Zambezia province military command revealed in an interview with Radio Mozambique's "Voice of Combat" program. During operations from January to August, our Armed Forces also captured an assortment of war materiel, freed more than 1,500 people living under the yoke of the armed bandits, and recovered goods which the criminals had stolen from the people.

FPLM Gains Ground in Lugela District

MB191448 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Sep 86

(9Text] The FPLM forces captured 21 armed bandits with their weapons and ammunition in Lugela district, Zambezia province, recently. According to our "Voice of Combat" program correspondant, this bandit group attacked Lugela District in March. It should be recalled that our Armed Forces recently destroyed an armed bandit camp in Lugela District. It was from this camp that the bandits carried out their terror raids on Lugela and Mocuba districts. In this operation, FPLM forces killed 29 armed bandits and captured another 3 along with their weapons and ammunition.

NAMIBIA

January Deadline Set for New Constitution

MB220743 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] It is reported from Windhoek that the period in which the South-West African Constitutional Council will draw up the constitution is to be shortened. Council Chairman Dirk Mudge said the cabinet has decided to table an amendment bill in the National Assembly in terms of which the Council will be given until 12 January to draft a constitution. Mr Mudge said the internal parties had been working on a constitution for more than 10 years and that the Multi-Party conference had been busy with it for the past 2 years.

SOUTH AFRICA

No Announcement on Elections From Botha

MB191807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — No announcement on a general election was made tonight by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha — contrary to speculation in some quarters that he would use his opening address to the Transvaal National Party's congress in Pretoria to do so. In a brief reference to a possible election, Mr Botha said he was enjoying speculation among journalists. "Keep on guessing, you may even get it right later," he said.

Botha Addresses Transvaal National Party Congress

MB191820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA — Anybody who had kept a close watch on developments since the twelve point plan for a future South Africa was announced seven years ago would have to agree the government was succeeding in realising the goals set out, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Opening the Transvaal National Party's congress in the Pretoria City Hall, he said those who dismissed reform in South Africa as cosmetic not only often ignored the country's past and present achievements, but also made a basic error in believing reform consisted only of highly visible and substantial constitutional reform. "That is not true, reform enfolds change and progress in every sphere of life. We are not reforming for the sake of reform... our reform is a process of modernisation," he said. "Any objective observer who has kept a close watch on developments during the past seven years would have to agree that we are indeed succeeding in the realisation of those goals we have set for ourselves. Of course, as can be expected, we are also meeting with increased opposition as part of an attempt to sabotage our progress."

Detailing examples of reform measures achieved over a wide spectrum so far, Mr Botha said "we will continue this process ... in the way and within the time span we consider possible. No one else has a safe plan that meets the demands of our circumstances. But no one must expect of us to provide a fixed time-table in this uncertain world."

Reform was not a process that could be carried out overnight by decree and the government had no intention of doing so. "What we envisage for the country can only take place along the sensible constitutional way ... for this we need people who want to work together in goodwill." Reform in South Africa concerned much more than a constitution. "It concerns the hearts and motivation of people ... it must be accompanied, and even led .... we must remove the hate, prejudices, and pettiness from our national life as well as our politics. Then we can start to attain success with structural changes."

The National Party rejected attempts directed at leading South Africa on the way to radical despotism because it was committed to the orderly way of democracy and evolutionary reform. Mr Botha said he found it strange that many western governments paid lip service to democracy in South Africa, but apparently went out of their way to place the proponents of a leftist-radical autocracy into power here. "They even declare an economic war against us to facilitate matters for a Marxist-Socialist take-over by undemocratic means. Those who have this objective have now sunk even lower than the level of hypocrisy and double standards." The campaign against South Africa had become like a snowball "that is being rolled progessively faster downhill by a bunch of children. A breakneck pace is reached; there is a panting and gasping of breath; the snowball becomes bigger and bigger; and eventually the whole crazy business will crash into an abyss of madness."

Mr Botha said his government appreciated the more realistic points of view taken recently by a few western leaders "to stop this mad course of irrational action. We also appreciate the openness with which they enter into discussions with us, but I want to emphasise again: In the final analysis only South Africa's national interest will determine decisions which we taken here about our future. We will oppose any attempt to the contrary, from whichever quarters, with everything in our power. But then we must devote our powers here in South Africa towards the creation of national unity and a national will that crosses the boundaries of all our communities and minorities."

Mr Botha said it was true that the greater the complexity of and the diversity in a society, the stronger were the demands made concerning the structural arrangements of that society. "It is self-evident that orderly change in our multi-cultural society cannot be effected through instant solutions within arbitrarily determined time-scales. Reform in South Africa can also not be a goal in itself. It is an instrument through which we pursue a certain national goal... to enhance the quality of life of all South Africans in as many ways as possible, without endangering those civilised standards we have achieved through centuries of devotion."

He did not want to force South Africans into the monotony of absolute unanimity "but I am convinced we should not look past traditional political divisions and historical disputes in our community. We must now earnestly start seeking those common values, interests, and goals which the large majority of all South Africans share.... Let us now find ties which can bind us to our country and to one another."

Mr Botha said the NP [National Party] was "the one instrument in the political field we have in hand through which greater national unity can be reached on common interests. It is also the party through which safety and security can be ensured for all our communities."

One of the main difficulties in the country lay in the differences of opinion existing between groups and parties, in particular with regard to the nature and character of the state and the economy, and who should be included and who excluded. "It took us centuries to build our economy.... "

Among the groups to the political left of the NP were leftists who rejected democracy, the system of private initiative and competition, property rights, and the recognition of minority rights. "To the right of the NP we find radicals who place an absolute value on differences and race as primary considerations for exclusion from the political system." These groups flourished on destructive criticism against the government, without coming forward with viable options and alternatives. "They continually retreat into the past, because they do not want to deal with the challenges of today and tomorrow," he said in remarks prepared for delivery.

People asked when the government would reach its goal and wanted to know what the final results would look like. "In my opinion it is unwise to ask such question or to attempt to answer them, because in a dynamic state and community each generation must build and work to meet new requirements and needs."

When the government had fought for South Africa to become a republic, those to the right and the left had wanted to know what it would look like. "They wanted to argue about the final product and lost the way between the present and the future," Mr Botha said. The national goals contained in the preamble to the constitution — with which nobody could not associate themselves — could not be compromised. "The right to continued existence of each group, also the continued existence of the whites, must be maintained. We will not take steps now, or in the future, that will compromise these matters. The sooner this is accepted by all in South Africa, the better ... would be for the future of us all. We will not allow reform to be abused by those who want to destroy the basis and goals of a free democratic South Africa in an undemocratic manner," Mr Botha said.

Details Government Reforms

MB191843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1837 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — The process of reform and negotiation with black communities in South Africa was continuing, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Opening the Transvaal National Party [NP] congres in Pretoria, he said any objective observer would have to agree the government was succeeding in realising the goals set out in the twelve point plan for a future South Africa which he set out seven years ago.

Detailing examples of reform measures achieved so far, Mr Botha said "we will continue with this process ... in the way and within the time span we consider possible." In the constitutional field, a start had been made "to broaden the democracy in our unique circumstances. With regard to coloureds and Indians, the coming into effect of the new constitution afforded those groups direct represenation in Parliament and the cabinet for the first time." With this, the starting point of joint responsibility on general affairs and self-determination on own affairs, which was accepted by the NP years ago, had been put into practice. "With regard to our various black communities, the process of reform and negotiation continues."

Among others, reference could be made to the following important steps that had already been taken:

— The creation of black local government bodies;
— The extension of discussions and negotiations with leaders of black communities; and as a result the important steps of the past year, which included citizenship laws amendment, removal of the pass laws which were a remnant of the colonial past, and uniform identity documents;

"During the past year more fruitful negotiation and discussion took place between leaders of various population groups and in any previous corresponding period," Mr Botha said. [Paragraph sequence as received]

— Changes in the country's provincial Executive Committees.
— Discussion and negotiation on the proposed national council;
— Repeal of restrictive and discriminatory practices in the social and labour fields;
— New approaches to education following the De Lange Report, with the emphasis on more technically orientated education to increase productivity and to enable more people to participate in the country's economy;
— The removal of government prescriptions when it came to sport, and the elimination of discrimination here;
— Sustained economic reform, and attention to stimulating economic growth in underdeveloped areas through regional development, decentralisation and job creation;
— Privatisation and deregulation, which was receiving serious attention at the moment, with a thorough investigation of the country's entire tax system;
— Impressive results of a programme of training and job creation for the unemployed;
— The success of the Southern African Development Bank for improved economic and financial relations between, and economic growth in, the southern Africa region's countries;
— Government's involvement in the promotion of white and non-white entrepreneurship, particularly through the creation of the Small Business Development Corporation; and
— Large-scale aid to farmers and the agricultural sector.

"These are but a few examples of the substantial reform programmes the government is carrying out in the various spheres of life," Mr Botha said.

Comments on Terrorism

MB191828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 19, SAPA — The naked horror of international terrorism was fast catching up with some of South Africa's harshest critics, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Addressing a large crowd attending the official opening of the Transvaal National Party congress in the Pretoria City Hall, he said he had issued a warning to the international community years ago: "The terrorism is like a highly contagious disease. They ignored my warning, but now slowly they are learning the lesson that terrorism cannot be condoned, financed, and even supported in one part of the world, without the virus spreading to other parts as well. That is exactly what is happening now," Mr Botha said.

After the recent spate of terrorist attacks in many parts of the world, it was increasingly condemned, also by South Africa. "Some Western nations hold anti-terrorism seminars while ignoring the contribution we can make. This is nothing but petty politics. From many quarters in North America and western Europe there are calls for revenge and retaliation. Now we find a growing number of informed people who realize that the links of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] with Moscow and Libya, are links in the international chain of horror and anarchy. For this reason I find a gradual shift in the attitude of many responsible leaders with regard to our own situation."

He said this shift was also discernable inside South Africa where the man in the street — black and white — was simply becoming fed up with the selfish demands and the cowardly barbarity of radicals. They were also coming to realise that the road ahead should be one of evolutionary reform and modernisation based on civilised values. South Africa had devoted security forces and its capability in the field of intelligence services, the defence force, and the different branches of the police, were strong instruments to uphold and unfold a strong national will for the protection of the country.[as received]

Blames 'Interference' for Reform Delay

MB191837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1830 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight blamed persons, groups, and governments who were "destructively" interfering in South Africa's affairs of delaying reform negotiations. "Nobody must labour under the illusion that they can force us into negotiations with radical elements," he told a packed Pretoria City Hall. Mr Botha was officially opening the Transvaal National Party congress and said if the international community expected a suicidal surrender to the puppets on strings from Moscow and Libya — "we will not deliver."

He said that although there were those who were prepared to negotiate with the government at present, and were in fact doing so, "there are also others who appear to be against reform via negotiation and dialogue." The National Party government found itself in a unique dilemma. "We are expected to continue with reform and simultaneously enter into negotiations."

The recent visit of Mrs Coretta Scott King illustrated the absurd lengths some radicals who were not interested in negotiations would go to. They were only interested in a hand-over of power. "To those who aver that we have not made sufficient progress with reform, I want to say this: I hold those persons, groups, and governments who interfere in our affiars in such a destructive manner responsible for the delays we have encountered in respect of negotiations. It appears to me that those who shout the loudest over the so-called lack of progress with negotiations, are the very people who cheer the loudest when obstacles are encountered — and often put obstacles in the way of negotiations."

Certain Western countries had for some time tried to force and trick South Africa into capitulation negotiations with the proponents of Marxism, violence, and terror, Mr Botha said. "We are told to negotiate with terrorists and murderers. We are told to commute the punishment of the most cruel of terrorist and murderers. We are told to start negotiating the transfer of power to a leftist radical power clique." South Africa had been confronted in recent years with an externally manipulated and articicially contrived tide of rising expectations. "These expectations have little to do with the expansion of rights in a democratic society. In certain quarters the perception has been created that South Africa is on the point of a handover to the despotic forces of Marxism and terror," Mr Botha said.

"When our steps in evolutionary reform do not accord with the wishful expectations of the revolutionaries and their supporters, we are told that we cannot deliver reform." He did not regard this type of prescription as the action of rational people who supposedly professed a belief in freedom and democracy. South Africans from all communities and all walks of life were fast losing their patience with these people.

"If the international community expects from us a suicidal surrender to the puppets on strings from Moscow and Libya, I say to them: It is not a case that we cannot deliver. It is a case that we will not deliver. Nobody should ever expect from us to confuse reform with surrender." There was much that could be delivered with reform. "What we can deliver, and what we plan to deliver is freedom and security, self-respect and stability, development and prosperity. For long we have found it difficult to get this clear message across to our confused critics in many parts of the Western world," Mr Botha said.

Spokesman Denies Violations of Nkomati Accord

MB200920 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The spokesman for the SADF says its position and that of South Africa as far as Mozambique and RENAMO are concerned have been explained repeatedly at the highest level. He was reacting to allegations that the SADF was continuing to violate the nonagression Nkomati accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique in March 1984. Under the accord South Africa undertook to stop assisting RENAMO, the antigovernment movement, while Mozambique said it would no longer allow ANC terrorists to use its territory to launch attacks against South Africa.

Police Reportedly Kill 5 Mourners at Soweto Vigil

MB210556 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] A Soweto community leader has accused police of killing at least five mourners at a vigil in the township. Nthato Motlana says five people were killed and 12 others injured yesterday when council police opened fire on a house where people were mourning a man killed in a brawl earlier this week.

But the Information Bureau says the allegations have no substance. A spokeswoman for the bureau saus police have only found the body of a woman killed when police opened fire on a crowd pelting vehicles with stones. The residents support Dr Motlana's claim. They say the assault only ended when one of the mourners ventured out and negotiated with the policemen.

Mineworkers Union Names 1 Oct 'Day of Mourning'

MB210741 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers has called for a national day of mourning on 1 October to honor the 177 miners who died at the Kinross gold mine on Tuesday.

Le Grange Cites Intimidation as Worst Unrest Problem

MB210749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — Intimidation in the black townships was one of the most difficult aspects of unrest to combat, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Replying to discussion at the Transvaal National Party's congress in Pretoria on a motion dealing with law and order, he said: "It's not easy to counter this." The most effective way was to ensure an adequate physical presence of security forces in the townships, with enough men on the scene over a long period, but there were limits to available manpower.

"Over the last 18 months the most effective intimidation achieved has been simply showing a box of matches to people who break boycotts, for example, to indicate their houses will be burnt down. The intimidator merely shows the box of matches and leans back against a lampost," Mr Le Grange said. However, in spite of the difficulties presented by this type of action, there were strict laws against intimidation and the police were achieving a high degree of success, he said. "To a great extent we have been able to counter intimidation, especially now with the state of emergency, because it is easier to remove these people from the streets."

Praising the dedication to duty of members of the SA police, Mr Le Grange said they might be physically exhausted after two years of combatting unrest day and night "but there is not one policeman who is symbolically tired of his work."

Defends Resolve to Act

MB210759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — The government would not hesitate to take steps against certain people in the interests of the country, and it had done so in the past, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. He was replying at the Transvaal National Party's congress in Pretoria to a question from a delegate on why the government did not take action against people like the archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who was said to be in favour of sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Le Grange said he did not specifically want to refer to the name mentioned by the delegate, but wanted to emphasise that "the government is not scared to act against certain people ... it has done so in the past when it was necessary." There were however different ways of dealing with matters like this. Actions and statements of people like this were being "continually monitored, and if it is deemed necessary by the State Security Council and the cabinet, then you can rest assured we will not hesitate to act when necessary," he said.

Unrest Report

MB210917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 21, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria's, unrest situation report for the period 6:00am yesterday to 6:00 am today:

The number of unrest related incidents for this period were still low.

The majority of incidents occurred in Soweto and in the Eastern Province.

In Soweto, a vehicle was thrown with stoned by a group of about persons. [sentence as received] After trying to disperse the group with tearsmoke the security forces fired birdshot in which incident Constance Fankutu, 24, of 1780 Dube, died.

In Fingo, Grahamstown, Lindile Eric Ngono, 27, died after he was set alight by a group of persons.

No arrests have been made by the security forces in connection with this incident.

In Ezakheni, Ladysmith, a group of persons threw stones at a private residence. Three persons were slightly injured. No arrests have yet been made.

2000 People, UDF President at Unrestricted Funeral

MB220819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sep 22, SAPA — More than 2000 people, including United Democratic Front [UDF] president, Mr Archie Gumede, attended the first unrestricted mass funeral — in Chesterville, Durban, at the weekend — since the imposition of the state of emergency.

Mr Gumede addressed the funeral service for three suspected African National Congress members who died in a shootout with police in Quarry Road earlier this month.

The funeral of Mr Blessing Mabaso, Mr Thabani Memela, and Mr Luvuyo Mgobhozi proceeded without incident.

The fourth man who died in the shootout, Mr Henry Zondi, is believed to have been buried at the Umlazi Cemetery on Saturday.

Mr Gumede said the non-imposition of restrictions did not mean that the government had changed its attitude towards political activity.

"I think they recognised that in Chesterville it would have been impossible to enforce any restrictions because of the proximity of cemetery and the houses. If restrictions had been imposed they would hve been defied," he said.

He commended the mourners for their "fitting behaviour."

ZIMBABWE

Mangwende Criticizes U.S. Role in Namibia

MB190956 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] At the United Nations in New York, the minister of foreign affaris, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has reiterated the Eighth Nonaligned Summit call for the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. Contributing to the United Nations session on Namibia, Comrade Mangwende called on the world body to go beyond merely passing resolutions. He noted that, despite many resolutions on Namibia, the racist regime in South Africa has stubbornly refused to withdraw its administration and its occupation forces from Namibia.

Comrade Mangwende said people in southern Africa have witnessed the increasingly barbaric lengths to which the regime can go to further its notorious policy of destabilization. He condemned the American Administration for contributing to the delay of the Namibian independence by its overt military support for UNITA bandits to disorganize Angola with the aim of overthrowing the popular government of President Eduardo dos Santos.

Shamuyarira Denies BBC Report on Nkomo Post

MB220541 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has denied a BBC report that two posts of deputy prime minister will be created and one of them given to the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo. Comrade Shamuyarira told *The Herald* last night that the report was gathered from unreliable sources and is entirely false. He explained that the ZANU-PF Central Committee had met last Friday to discuss the principle of unity with ZAPU and no names or positions were mentioned.